

# THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 10. NO. 46.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, DEC. 22, 1892.

TERMS—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

## RHINELANDER!

FACTS BROUGHT OUT BY A VISIT TO  
OUR LOCAL MANUFACTURING  
INDUSTRIES.

## BIG MILLS AND FACTORIES!

Where Busy Wheels Hum. What They Pro-  
duce and Where it Finds a Market.

Our Present Manufacturing Enterprises, Healthy and Booming. Prospects that  
Others will Soon be Established. Encouragement will be  
Given to those who Mean Business.

### PART FOURTH.

MODERN advancement in the various divisions of science and in nearly every department of industrial endeavor has been truly wonderful. Still educated by past experience and the accomplishment of ingenuity and mechanical skill, enterprise and advanced business methods, we receive devices and developments without surprise, for this is an age of improvement, the race of progress. The last decade has known more and better results than a decade of centuries preceding it. These results have been more applicable and practical than purely scientific discoveries because they fill voids, displace by intrinsic merits old time ideas and systems, in case of actual necessities not creating mere demands by introducing new occasions for them; only improving appliances by replacing others which have been in use and demand for ages and have served their time.

THE SUBSTANTIAL DEVELOPMENT of Rhinelander is one of the most cheering indications of her future prospects and the position that she now holds as the banner town of Northern Wisconsin, and an important trade center is due to the honorable methods, enterprise and sterling integrity manifested by our business men, who have by their industry and thorough knowledge of the requirements of the public, enlarged their different lines of business in a ratio proportionate to the calls of the trade concentrated in this city and country tributary thereto.

Pausing in the hurry of business life to glance back through the years that make up a decade and we are surprised at the growth and prosperity of Rhinelander. We are steadily putting on the habiliments of a city and can boast of more enterprise and solid improvements than any city of this size in the state. In the short period of ten years we have eight large saw mills, a screen door factory, box factory, foundry and machine shop, a large sleigh and wagon works and other smaller manufacturing industries, while the commercial and professional interests have kept in line.

In 1882 the price of lumber was very high and about 50,000,000 feet of logs were banked that winter. In 1883 prices dropped and the depression continued till 1885, when prices went up with a bound and business grew better at once, and has continued so. The output of lumber will still increase from year to year at this point. There is not a mill in the city whose present holdings of pine will be exhausted for some time and there is timber enough in the adjoining country to keep the mills here running for years. They are all purchasing more or less stumpage each year.

### OUR PRESENT MANUFACTURERIES PROSPERING.

A careful review of the industrial interests of Rhinelander develops the existence of a class of houses prepared to compete in the several lines they represent, with such establishments in any other city. Their ample resources, high commercial standing and enterprise are matters of which our citizens have every reason to be proud. That all these manufacturing and mills are doing well is not only evidenced by their large shipments of goods, but also by the fact

that some of them are enlarging their capacity. The product of Rhinelander's mills and factories have given her an extensive and well earned reputation abroad as well as at home. Still, with these industries

WE WANT MORE MANUFACTORIES here. We have everything to support them. Power, material, superior location, excellent railroad facilities and a healthy climate. The most prosperous cities in the land to-day are those that have given encouragement to manufacturing enterprises, and the hum of machinery tells plainer than words of the mighty power of these industries. They give wealth, tone and stability to a place. Let us all continue to work hand in hand to further this development, and the time will come, as it has in the past, when we can point with pride to what we have achieved. We already realize the solid, substantial, permanent benefits accruing from manufacturing enterprises, for the present factories of this city are doing much to increase its prosperity and show conclusively the great benefits derived from this class of institutions. The large number of operatives employed spend their earnings here, and it has been often remarked that a large per cent. of them own the houses they live in, and they have been or are being paid for out of the wages they earn in our mills and factories.

The New North to-day places before its readers the results of a visit to and a look through some of these notable industries which have done so much to promote the growth of the city.

### CONRO AND SON'S MILL.

Lumber, Shingles, Lath and Pickets.  
CONRO & Son's saw mill is the pioneer in the lumber business of Rhinelander and has the distinction of sawing the first stick of timber cut here, which was done by a portable saw before the mill was erected, when the place was a wilderness of trees in 1882; (the same year that Brown Bros' mill was erected,) by Conro, Tollman & Co., the firm continuing till 1888 when Conro & Son bought Tollman & Co's interest and the firm's name has since been known as Abner Conro & Son.

### THE PLANT

Covers about 30 acres on the neck of Boom Lake and the Wisconsin river. The mill has one single rotary saw, edger, trimmer, a shingle and lath machine, which is propelled by a 200-horse power engine. The battery of boilers consists of four, and it has a brick fire room. A refuse burner is 25 feet in diameter and 65 feet high.

### THE MILL'S CUT PER DAY

is 65,000 feet of lumber, 50,000 shingles and 25,000 lath. Its output last season was 8,000,000 feet of lumber, 4,000,000 shingles and 2,000,000 lath. Last fall there were 6,000,000 feet of lumber in the yards, but a part has been shipped, leaving 3,000,000 piled at present. Eighty men are employed in the summer and thirty in the winter. The cut next season will be greater than last. A spur from the main track of the Lake Shore railroad runs directly through the grounds.

This company is one of the soundest in the lumber trade at this point and is one of the best known.

### LUMBER INDUSTRIES.

Brown and Robbins—Manufacturers of Lumber, Lath and Shingles.

AMONG the enterprising and live lumbermen and mill owners of Rhinelander there are none more deserving of notice than the firm of BROWN & ROBBINS,

whose mill is located in the north part of the town on the Wisconsin river. This was the third mill built here, in the spring of 1887, by Baird & Robbins, and in 1888 W. E. Brown bought Mr. Baird's interest and the firm has since been Brown & Robbins. The capacity is 100,000 feet per day. This mill contained the first band saw used in the mills at Rhinelander.

### THE PLANT.

The premises consist of thirty acres of land, where is located the company's mill and lumber yards. The saw mill is 46x138 feet in dimensions and contains the latest improvements. It is provided with one circular and one band saw, a shingle machine, lath mill and boiler, a gang edger, and an automatic trimmer, steam-feed, a Kline log roller on each side and steam niggers.

THE BRICK ENGINE AND BOILER HOUSE standing separate from the main building, is 40x50 feet and contains a 20x24 engine for driving the circular saw, and another engine 16x20, for propelling the band mill. There is a battery of fire boilers—having 50 inch shells, 18 feet long, and containing eighteen 5 inch tubular flues. The circular iron refuse burner is 90 feet high, 26 feet in diameter, and lined with fire brick.

The machinery in the mill runs with exact precision and every piece is of the best make.

### CAPACITY AND PRODUCT.

The mill's capacity is 100,000 feet of lumber, 50,000 shingles and 35,000 lath every ten hours. The output during the season just passed was 20,000,000 feet of lumber, 7,000,000 shingles and 5,000,000 lath, and next year it will be largely increased as the mill will run night and day, and have two crews of men. This company saved entirely by the thousand last season and will next season. Their lumber yards contained 15,000,000 feet of lumber last fall, but it has been largely shipped, and there is now on an average about 8,000,000 feet piled in the yards. A spur running from both the M. L. S. & N. and the "Soo" railroad tracks runs directly to the yards and mill, and the yards are well provided with tram ways and other conveniences. Nearly 200 men are employed when the mill is running. Brown & Robbins also own and operate another

MILL AT ROBBINS, ONTOXAGON CO., MICHIGAN,

which was erected in 1891, and commenced running February 1892. It is well equipped with modern machinery. The Michigan mill saws on an average 100,000 feet of lumber every twenty-four hours, and has cut over 23,000,000 feet since last February.

Mr. Brown has been engaged in the lumber business for some years; six years being spent in Muskegon and one year in Minneapolis before coming here. He came to Rhinelander in 1888 and entered the present mill as Mr. Robbins' partner. Mr. Robbins came here in 1886 and for 15 years previous was engaged in logging on the Muskegon river in Michigan. Both members of the firm are sound, practical business men, thoroughly acquainted with the lumber business which is the main secret of their very successful operations, their business having increased yearly, and they are recognized among the leading lumbermen of the northwest both in a financial and practical business way. This extensive plant is a benefit to Rhinelander.

### THE "SOO" LUMBER MILL.

George Clayton Lessee—Lumber, Lath and Shingles.

SOO Saw mill was built in 1889-90, and had a planing mill in connection, and the business was operated by a stock company till in '91, the planing mill was separated and George Clayton leased the saw mill and has since conducted it.

### THE BUILDINGS

and lumber yards are located on the Wisconsin river and occupy about 15 acres of land. The saw mill is 20x120 feet, and contains one band saw and one band resaw, an edger, trimmer, gang slab cutter, a shingle and lath machine. This machinery is all modern, and was manufactured by the McDonough Manufacturing Company of Eau Claire. The iron clad engine and boiler house adjoining is 30x62 feet, and is supplied with a 250-horse power engine and a bat-

tery of three boilers 60 inches in diameter by 16 feet long, containing 72 tubular flues each. The engine and boilers were also made by the McDonough Manufacturing Co. Adjoining is the filling room, 20x60 feet in dimensions. The iron refuse burner is 25x65 feet lined with fire brick. A transfer shed where the lumber is assorted is 20x75 feet. The lumber is carried from the mill to this shed on chains. Four teams of horses are also used.

### THE PRODUCT.

About 20,000,000 feet of pine lumber is cut by this mill per year, and 25,000 shingles and as many lath are manufactured each day. Mr. Clayton is sawing for the Kellar Lumber Company and other parties. The product of the mill is shipped in all directions, a large portion of it going into the eastern market.

The "Soo" mill was the last mill of the eight built here. About one hundred hands are employed. The mill will run steady from now till next November. Mr. Clayton also operates the mill in Wausau known as

### THE PLUMBER MILL.

and which is well equipped with machinery, and contains two rotary saws, edger, trimmer, and a 300-horse power engine. This mill's cut is 10,000,000 feet of pine and about 4,000,000 feet of hardwood per season, and one hundred hands are employed. The lumber, shingles and lath are shipped mostly east and west.

Mr. Clayton has been in the lumber business during the past ten years and is well acquainted with its every detail. As a business man he is prompt and obliging. He formerly resided in Wausau, and is recognized among our reliable business men.

### THE D. B. STEVENS & SON'S MILL.

Manufacturers of Lumber, Lath and Shingles.

DURING 1889-90 the D. B. Stevens & Son's mill was built, and is located on the Wisconsin river. The saw mill is 30x132 feet in dimensions, with an addition for the shingle and lath mill, 14x70 feet. The brick iron clad engine and boiler house is 40x40 feet, where is located a 150 horse power engine. The filling room is 24x40 feet. The circular iron refuse burner is twenty-four feet in diameter and sixty-five feet high.

### THE EQUIPMENT

of the mill consists of a single band saw, shingle and lath machines, an edger and a trimmer. It is lighted with electricity and provided with good fire protection.

### ITS CAPACITY

is 50,000 feet of lumber, 35,000 shingles and 30,000 lath every ten hours, and its output during the past season was 10,000,000 feet of lumber, 3,000,000 shingles and 4,000,000 lath. There are now in the yards 6,000,000 feet of lumber, 1,000,000 shingles and 500,000 lath. This mill will cut 12,000,000 feet of lumber next year. The plant occupies about fifteen acres. Forty men are employed. This firm is one of the most reliable in the lumber business here.

### THE "SOO" PLANING MILL.

Dressed Lumber—Custom Work a Specialty.

THIS company was organized last June and make a specialty of custom planing. The manager is Jacob Klumb who is well fitted for the position. This planing mill was originally a part of the "Soo" Lumber Co.'s plant, but was separated and made a business distinctly its own and operated by different parties.

### THE BUILDING

which is located on the Wisconsin river near the saw mills was erected in 1889. It is 54x80 feet and is equipped with a 28-inch surfacer, two 14-inch matchers, one 8-inch siding saw, one rip saw, and a Sturdevant planer. The refuse burner is brick-lined to the top and the shavings are fed into it by a cyclone. The engine and boiler room is 30x50 feet, iron clad, and contains a 75-horse power engine and a 60-inch by 16 feet boiler containing 74 tubular flues. A lumber shed is 40x90 feet and the loading dock annexed to the lumber shed and mill is 200 feet long by 16 feet wide. A spur from the main line of the "Soo" railroad track passes in front and two spurs pass in the rear of the dock and building.

### ITS CAPACITY

is 75,000 feet of dressed lumber per day. Twenty-eight men are employed and the mill is run night and day. It is lighted with electricity. This mill does custom work for both the Kellar and the Green Bay Lumber companies and the lumber is shipped from this point as far east as Boston, and west to Denver.

### THE ONEIDA LUMBER CO.

Lumber, Shingles, Lath and Pickets.

ONEIDA saw and planing mill, formerly known as the Buttrick mill is located on the west bank of the Wisconsin river. It was built by D. E. Buttrick in 1889-90, who operated it till May of the present year when it passed into other hands and is now owned and run by the Oneida Lumber Co. This is one of the finest mills on the Wisconsin river, and occupies forty-five acres of land.

### THE SAW MILL.

is equipped with a band and a circular saw, shingle and lath mill, edgers, trimmers, bolters, etc. In the engine room is a 300 horse power engine and a battery of two live boilers twenty feet long. The capacity of the mill is 100,000 feet of lumber every ten hours, 40,000 shingles, 30,000 lath, and a large quantity of pickets.

### THE PLANING MILL.

run in connection with the saw mill, is provided with a surfacer, matcher, moulding machine, one rip and one resaw. A thirty-six horse power engine, and a sixty inch boiler sixteen feet long, propels the machinery. Both the saw and the planing mill have large, iron brick-lined refuse burners.

About 140 men are employed and the mills run day and night, during the cutting season. The mill's cut the past season was eleven million feet of lumber, sixteen hundred thousand lath and fifty million pickets. They expect to cut 25,000,000 feet of lumber next season. There are at present 10,000,000 feet of lumber piled in the yards. The main line of the Lake Shore railroad runs through the premises.

The company own their own electric light plant, have a large boarding house, dwelling, barn and sheds for the dressed lumber. The fire protection is one of the most perfect of any mill property on the river. All the members of this company are live business men, and are pushing the business to its fullest capacity.

### RHINELANDER SAW MILL.

Chaffee & Co.—Lumber and Shingles.  
RHINELANDER Lumber and Shingle Co.'s mill was built in 1889 and commenced running in 1890. It was first a stock company and continued such till 1892, when Charles Chaffee, G. S. Coon and John Barnes purchased it. Located on the Wisconsin river the plant occupies 25 acres.

### THE MILL.

contains a single rotary saw, edger, trimmer, a lath and shingle machine, which are propelled by a 200-horse power engine. Its capacity is 50,000 feet of lumber, 180,000 shingles and 30,000 lath per day. About fifty men are employed in the mill and yards.

### ITS OUTPUT

the past season was 8,000,000 feet of lumber, 3,000,000 shingles and 5,000,000 lath. The goods are shipped in all directions.

### BROWN BROS.' SAW MILL.

Pine, Lumber, Shingles and Lath.

BROWN Bros.' saw mill was the first built in Rhinelander, which was in 1882. We have given a detailed description of this mill in a former issue and shall therefore only mention it briefly here. It is located on Boom Lake at the junction of the "Soo" railroad, and the plant occupies about 30 acres of land. When it was completed in 1883 it contained a single circular saw and its capacity was 60,000 feet of lumber per day. In the winter of 1884-5 another saw was added and its capacity was increased to 75,000 feet which continued thus till 1887 when it was made a double mill with a capacity of 100,000 feet per day. In 1889-90 one circular was removed and a band saw took its place.

### THE MILL.

is 36x136 feet, provided with the best modern machinery as follows: A rotary saw, band saw, edger, automatic trimmer and a shasher. The shingle and lath mill is 21x75 feet and contains a double block shingle machine. The brick engine house 47x57 feet contains a 200-horse power Corless engine, and a battery of four 24-inch boilers and in addition 16x30 feet, are located two tubular boilers for steam feed. An iron refuse burner is 65 feet high by 30 feet in diameter and lined with brick. In another location is the planing mill 62x120 feet containing a surfacer and sizer matcher, moulder, circular resaw, rip saw, siding resaw, and is provided with a Sturdevant blower. The engine room of brick is 30x60,

feet and contains a 60-horse power engine. The refuse burner is 20 feet in diameter and 35 feet high. There are three large lumber sheds and a warehouse. The mill is lighted with electricity.

### ITS CUT LAST SEASON

was 20,000,000 feet of lumber, 2,000,000 shingles and 5,000,000 lath. Nearly two hundred men are employed. The lumber is shipped to the eastern, southern and western states.

This company do their own logging, and keep up with the times in every modern arrangement in their mill. They are enterprising and do their share to promote the welfare of the city.

### A NEW MANUFACTORY.

The Kirk Soap Co's Box Factory, Recently Erected.

A QUESTION often asked is, "Where does all the lumber go?" It will probably be a surprise to many of our readers to learn that twenty per cent., or nearly one-fourth of all the lumber produced in the United States, is consumed in the manufacture of boxes. Not more than ten per cent. of the product is used in the agricultural districts, while the cities, towns and railroads use about sixty-five or seventy per cent., and the remainder is utilized by box factories. The manufacture of boxes of all kinds from wood has become one of the leading industries of America, and naturally so, for they are in constant demand. The extensive forests of pine and basswood in Northern Wisconsin, and its superior quality and fineness of grain, has placed this section conspicuously before the world as a box producing centre. In this city

### THE KIRK SOAP CO'S BOX FACTORY

but recently erected bids fair to become one of our largest manufacturing industries. The James S. Kirk & Co., soap makers, perfumers and chemists, whose factory is in Chicago, has become almost a household word, throughout the land from the magnitude and superiority of their products. In 1871 they established their box factory at Muskegon, Mich., which has been in operation since that time, turning out boxes for shipping their products all over America and Europe. Feeling the need of more room and a better locality for securing the proper material for the manufacture of their boxes, they after looking the ground over thoroughly, concluded to remove their factory to Rhinelander, and accordingly in September last commenced the erection of their present buildings, which were completed December 1, 1892.

### THE PLANT

consists of seventeen acres of land located in out-lots 2, directly south of the Screen Door works, and extending to the Pelican river. The building is 60x100 feet with a T 4x60 feet, and consists of one story and basement. In constructing the edifice particular attention was given to its solidity and convenience. The whole building rests on a foundation of solid stone masonry, and is covered with a steel roof supported by trusses. It is admirably lighted and the floors are of hardwood. A railroad track runs directly into the building, so that all the cars can be loaded from under cover. In the basement will be located the main and counter shafting and the shafting for the box department above. On the first floor proper will be located four surfacers, two matchers, two Sigmant re-saws, and four double sets of box machinery. The engine and boiler house stands separate from the main building, and is 46x51 feet, constructed of brick with steel roof supported by trusses. Here is located a 46x51 engine of 100 horse power, and two boilers whose shells are 5x16 feet containing forty-four four-inch flues, each. Two spurs, one leading from the Northern and the other from the "Soo" road run directly to the factory. The lumber yards are commodious and well arranged.

### THE PRODUCT.

The Jas. S. Kirk Soap Company manufacture boxes of all kinds which are mainly used for packing and shipping their own goods, although they will manufacture largely for trade generally. The boxes are manufactured in the knock-down, and are constructed with care, of good material, and are offered to the trade at moderate prices.

### THE FACTORY'S CAPACITY.

Two car loads of boxes, at the knock down, will be manufactured per day, which will take 50,000 feet of lumber each day to produce the same. (Continued on 4th page.)

## NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.  
RHINELANDER. - WISCONSIN.

## The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

In the senate on the 12th bills were introduced to amend the Sherman act so as to provide for free silver currency; to encourage the construction of electric railroads; and providing that hereafter the tax on distilled spirits be fixed at \$1.25 a gallon. The following nominations were received from the president: Peter S. Grosscup, of Chicago, to be United States district judge for the northern district of Illinois; Gen. M. L. Lamberton, of Nebraska, to be assistant secretary of the treasury; and Person C. Cheney, of New Hampshire, to be minister of the United States to Switzerland. In the house the army appropriation bill and a bill to prohibit the employment of convict labor on public works were reported.

On the 13th bills were introduced in the senate for the expansion of immigration under certain circumstances; to facilitate promotion in the navy; to provide for a national Columbian exposition; and to amend the interstate commerce law. In the house a resolution was adopted to ascertain the present condition of the treasury and future probable revenues under existing laws. The senate bill enlarging the provisions of the act for the distribution of the La Abra awards made under the convention between the United States and Mexico was passed.

The McGarrin claim was discussed in the senate on the 14th. The anti-option bill was considered and the resolution calling for information on the subject of the civil service was taken up and agreed to. In the house the army appropriation bill (\$24,000,000) was passed and the publication of 10,000 copies of the president's annual message was ordered. The chair of the Lee family, of Virginia for \$217,230 for supplies of wood and timber taken for the use of the quartermaster's department during the late war was favorably reported.

In the senate on the 15th the anti-option bill was further discussed and a favorable report was made on the bill to prohibit foreign vessels from transporting merchandise from one United States port to another. The United States port law was amended. Adjourning to the 16th. In the house bills were introduced to repeal the act of June 17, 1860, granting pensions to soldiers and sailors and to widows, minor children and dependent parents of soldiers and sailors; and to provide for the election of the president and vice president by the direct vote of the people. A resolution for a holiday recess from Thursday before Christmas until Wednesday after New Year's was agreed to.

### DOMESTIC.

FRANCIS MCKEY, the temperance evangelist, is to establish a home for fallen women in Pittsburgh, Pa.

FRED SCHNEIDER worked for Farmer McAff, near Lima, O., for some time without getting pay. He asked McAff for his money, whereupon the latter killed him with a piece of wood.

CORNELIUS COFFEY, who shot Officers Dillon and Barton at Bluefield, W. Va., was captured by a mob at Pocahontas, Va., and hanged to a tree.

The Minersmith hotel at Milford, Conn., was burned with its contents. It was over 200 years old and was used as headquarters by Washington.

FLAMES in Milwaukee that started in the art store of C. Hennecke & Co. caused a loss of \$100,000.

JOSEPHINE MALLISON, the murderer of John Hobbs in Philadelphia, has been sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary.

A FIRE in the house of Ole R. Albertson at York, N. D., caused the death of his two little children.

JOHN DALEY, a wealthy farmer living near Springfield, Mo., aged 70 years, was swindled out of \$2,000 by confidence men who worked the old gold brick scheme.

O. C. WING, a young farmer near Quincy, Ill., ended his life because he thought he was too wicked to live.

The entire family of Robert Brown, of White Oak, O., was poisoned by eating meal in which arsenic had been placed to kill rats.

MANY lives were endangered and a loss of over \$100,000 was entailed by the bursting of a water main in Chicago.

GEORGE I. BAGLEY, the United States express messenger who took a package of money amounting to \$100,000 and gave it up the next day, pleaded guilty at Davenport, Ia., and was sentenced to two years and six months imprisonment.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY, of Rochester, N. Y., the well-known woman suffrage advocate, has been appointed manager of the state industrial school by Gov. Flower.

The twelfth annual session of the American Federation of Labor opened in Philadelphia.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 12th was: Wheat, 75,571,000 bushels; corn, 10,711,000 bushels; oats, 7,027,000 bushels; rye, 1,350,000 bushels; barley, 2,238,000 bushels.

By a decision of the United States supreme court the Southern Pacific railway has lost its title to millions of dollars' worth of California lands.

GREAT excitement prevailed at Phoenix, A. T., over a gold find in new placer grounds on the San Juan river.

A NEGRO woman in Edgefield county, S. C., was accused of murdering her 2-year-old babe and then serving it cooked to her friends at a party as roast pig.

The value of dairy products exported from the United States during the seven months ended November 30 was \$7,577,146, against \$7,422,653 during the same period in 1891. The beef and hog exports in November were \$10,445,524, against \$9,040,581 in November, 1891.

THOMAS G. TAMAR while resisting arrest was shot and killed at Allen, S. C., by Major R. A. Chaffee, who was in turn fatally wounded, and Marshal Robert Gaston was likewise fatally shot.

TWO old women, Purrie and Merrill by name, who had been telling fortunes for a week, were arrested at Wilmington, Del., charged with witchcraft.

JAY GOMER's will, containing 6,000 words and disposing of \$72,000,000 worth of property, was filed for probate in the surrogate's court in New York.

The coal operators of the Hocking valley, in session at Cincinnati, decided to form a trust company for the commercial handling of the output of all their mines.

The Black Hills national bank at Rapid City, S. D., closed its doors.

A CYCLONE passed 2 miles above Summit, Miss., killing four persons, badly injuring several others and destroying a large amount of property. The cyclone cut a path 300 yards wide.

By the explosion of a boiler in Swift's rolling mill at Newport, Ky., two men were killed and two mortally wounded. The barn of Snyder Bros., cattle and horse dealers, near Georgetown, Tex., was burned, together with twelve thoroughbred horses.

GEORGE KOOTLER, a wealthy farmer, white, and Lou Keyes, a light-colored negro woman, were found murdered at the woman's house in Yellow Springs, O. BURNS WINFIELD, a wealthy farmer near Springfield, O., dropped dead after acting as pall bearer at a friend's funeral and returning home and telling his family he would die before night.

Mrs. KATE PAINTER, of Greensburg, Pa., was imprisoned on a charge of poisoning two husbands to secure their life insurance.

EDWARD J. HOON, master of the Columbus (O.) Switchmen's union, has disappeared, taking with him several hundred dollars belonging to the union.

Mrs. JACOB MAYWELL, living near Nevada, Mo., by mistake gave her 8-year-old son strychnine instead of cream of tartar, causing his death.

FOUR Italian miners working in a mine near Jacksonboro, S. C., were shot and killed by a padrone named Andrews.

Robert Means, of Kenton, O., and Charles Rauck, of New York state, two students at Kenyon college at Gambier, O., were drowned by the upsetting of a boat.

JOHN J. CHOSIN, who saw William McCollum fall from the roof of a building at Portland, Me., became a raving maniac and died in a few hours.

SIX large warehouses and 16,000 bales of cotton were destroyed by fire at Baltimore, the total loss being over \$700,000.

FOUR masked men attempted to rob a train on the Chesapeake & Ohio road near Huntington, W. Va., and in the scuffle a German from Cincinnati, who, with his wife, was on a bridal trip to Europe, was mortally wounded. The robbers left the train without securing any booty.

THREE of the Brown family at White Oak, O., who partook of a cake with which rat poison had been mixed, have since died and three others were in a critical condition.

It was said that skilled counterfeiters were preparing to flood the country with spurious world's fair souvenir coins.

SECRETARY CHARLES FOSTER, of the treasury department, says there will be an available balance of \$20,000,000 in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year.

THOMAS COLLINS and R. Forney were arrested at Huntington, W. Va., for the attempted robbery of the Ohio & Chesapeake train near that place, and Collins made a confession.

A. B. CLARK, a wholesale grocer in Cincinnati, failed for \$100,000.

ARTHUR WULFMEAG, the freeman who started to fast fifty days in Cleveland for the benefit of science, has stopped because there is no money in the job.

Mrs. DAVID G. HEDRICH, wife of a coal merchant at Reading, Pa., was taken with such a violent coughing spell that she ruptured the main artery in her lungs and died in ten minutes.

A FIRE that started in Hornet Brothers' bakery at Fulton, Mo., caused a loss of \$100,000.

THEODORE D. FISK was arrested at Buffalo, N. Y., on the charge of having a dozen wives in and about Chicago and the eastern states.

The government building on the world's fair grounds in Chicago is now ready for the installation of exhibits.

SECRETARY OF WAR ELKINS announces that the new fort which is being built at Helena, Mont., will be known as Fort Harrison in compliment to the president of the United States.

EVERY dry goods store, the banks, railway offices, many saloons and other places of business in Omaha closed for three hours on the 14th that all employed might attend revival services being held by Rev. B. Fay Mills.

THE National Fire Insurance Company, established in 1858, one of the oldest insurance corporations in New York, has decided to close up its business.

EMANUEL BRUNSWICK, a wealthy billiard table manufacturer of San Francisco, was killed in Chicago while trying to board a State street cable train.

The negro who outraged Emma O'Bryan, an 8-year-old white girl, near Nashville, Tenn., was hanged by a mob and his body cremated.

MICHAEL ADAMS, aged 104 years, was badly injured by the cars near his home in Chicago.

RODERICK CRISP, an aged man living near Mounds, Ill., died in his chair while at home and the same day his aged wife fell down and expired.

The factory of the Higgins Cracker Company at Kansas City, Mo., was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$175,000.

In a fire in a boarding house at Union Park, a suburb of St. Paul, Mrs. Jennie Eames and her son and daughter, aged respectively 7 and 5 years, were burned to death.

The 2-year-old horse Reese fell in his stall at Columbus, Ga., and received such injuries that he had to be shot. He was owned by J. J. McCafferty, who had refused \$25,000 for him.

CHARLES A. BENTON, a United States prisoner under sentence of death at Leavenworth, Kan., for the murder of Mrs. Teresa Mettman in 1889, committed suicide in his cell.

The office of the Times at Wabash, Ind., was gutted by fire.

In a frenzy of insanity Mrs. Henry Baxter, of Rogers City, Mich., destroyed the sight of her year-old babe by thrusting a knife into each eye.

The business portion of the town of Beacon, Ill., was wiped out by fire.

CHRIS MILLER, a wife-beater living near Canton, O., was tossed for an hour in blankets by white caps and then probably fatally clubbed.

A FIRE in St. Paul, Minn., caused \$100,000 loss to occupants of the John Mann block.

The National bank of Newton, Kan., closed its doors.

### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

GEORGE HARRINGTON, formerly assistant secretary of the treasury and minister to Switzerland under President Lincoln, died at sea while on his way from New York to Hamburg.

The official canvass of the vote in West Virginia shows: Cleveland, 34,468; Harrison, 30,285; Bidwell, 2,150; Weaver, 4,165. MacDuckie (dem.), for governor, a plurality of 3,918.

JAMES J. FAHAY, one of the former proprietors of the Cincinnati Enquirer, died at his home in that city, aged 93 years.

JOHN BURN, a noted horticulturist, died at Leavenworth, Kan., aged 23 years.

NORTH DAKOTA will this year present an anomaly in the electoral college. Harrison, Cleveland and Weaver will each receive one vote.

REV. CHARLES ATKINSON, for thirty years a Methodist minister in Illinois, and chaplain of the Seventh Illinois cavalry during the war, died in Chicago, aged 70 years.

The New York state canvassers announce the total vote cast at the recent election for the several presidential electoral tickets was as follows: Cleveland, 650,938; Harrison, 609,459; Bidwell, pro., 38,123; Weaver, people's, 16,439; Wing, capitalist labor, 17,958; blank, scattering, etc., 29,632.

The official count in Idaho compiled by the secretary of state gives Weaver 10,430; Harrison, 8,709; plurality of McConnell (rep.) for governor, 1,409.

R. L. GIBSON, United States senator from Louisiana, died at Hot Springs, Ark., after a long illness, aged 60 years. His remains were taken to Lexington, Ky., for burial.

LEONARD MORSE, a congressman from Massachusetts from 1876 to 1886, died suddenly in Boston of paralysis while attending a banquet. He was 58 years of age.

### FOREIGN.

The city of Hamburg estimates its loss from cholera the past year at \$25,000,000.

A FIRE in Tokio, Japan, destroyed nearly 700 houses, and seventeen firemen were injured while fighting the conflagration.

A PORTION of a limestone mine in Nagayamura, Japan, collapsed, killing thirty-six miners.

LIFEMAN & Co., jute merchants at Dundee, Scotland, have failed, with liabilities amounting to \$1,250,000.

The Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir apparent to the thrones of Austria and Hungary, left Vienna for a tour around the world.

An explosion occurred at Baumfurlong colliery in Wigan, England, and not less than fifty lives were lost.

The woman Bedwarska, in Lodz, Russia, tried for having murdered more than 100 babies, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

At Vilna, Russia, a Jewish innkeeper in the outskirts of the city, his wife and four young children were murdered by tramps.

An aerolite weighing 40,000 pounds fell near Jimenez, Mexico. It plowed a deep furrow in the earth and rock, revealing a rich vein of silver at one point of its descent.

The L'Esperance, a French vessel, was wrecked on the island of Guernsey and all of its crew were drowned.

The Michigan Lumber Company's mill on False creek, Vancouver, was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$100,000.

### LATER.

The greatest wreck that the Great Northern railway ever had occurred at Nelson the morning of the 15th. About 1 o'clock an eastbound freight came down the long grade west of Nelson and ran right into the rear end of the wrecker at almost full speed. All the men in the caboose were killed, except two, who escaped through a window before the train caught fire from the wrecked engine. Three men were gotten out from the burning caboose, but all were dead. The rest of the bodies were not gotten out until the caboose burned down, when four were found, but all but one were so badly burned that nothing but the bones remained. Six other men, who were in a box car, were very badly wounded, and one fireman was also badly hurt, having an arm broken and shoulder dislocated. One of the wounded ones was taken to St. Paul, but died on the way.

At the fire of David S. Arnett's warehouse in Brooklyn, N. Y., the 15th, nearly \$250,000 worth of cotton was consumed. Before the fire had been burning half an hour, a part of the north wall of the warehouse fell, and nine firemen, including Chief Engineer Nevils, were forced to leap into the slip to escape the avalanche of stone which came crashing down upon the pier.

T. K. ARMSTRONG, ex-collector of Butler county, Ala., was waylaid, murdered and robbed, the 15th, at Panther creek bridge. His body was found riddled with bullets. He was on a collecting tour and had about \$10,000 on his person. The people of the villages of the county are terribly excited. A mob gathered at the scene of the murder and a pack of bloodhounds have been put on the track of the robbers.

ROSS DONAHUE died at Painesville, R. I., aged 47. At 9 years of age he was stricken with paralysis, and for thirty-eight years he was confined to her crib.

HENRY HASSON, a mail collector and candidate for mayor of Wheeling, W. Va., was arrested the 15th on a charge of stealing stamps from the postoffice and shoplifting. He confessed his guilt.

Two of the non-union men who worked in the Carnegie steel works at Homestead died in the hospital, the 15th. These are the first cases of alleged poisoning reported to the coroner, and a thorough investigation will be made.

TRE U. S. court at Dubuque, Ill., the 17th, found Rufus E. Graves, president of the Commercial National bank, guilty of making false entries in reports to the comptroller of the currency.

### DISLIKE THE MILITIA.

Resolutions before the American Federation Opposing the Employment of Troops in the Settlement of Strikes.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—At the third day's session of the American Federation of Labor Wednesday morning the committee on resolutions reported a plan to create national or international unions whenever seven local unions of any craft had been formed. President Jompers thought that it would not always be practicable, owing to the weakness of newly formed unions.

The debate was suspended by the appearance of ex-Senator Henry W. Blair, of New Hampshire, who addressed the assembled delegates on his proposed improvement of the common-school system.

A special committee was appointed for the consideration of methods for limiting to their proper functions the military and judicial powers, which it was resolved had been used in contravention of law and government during recent labor encounters.

Another resolution on the same topic was reported favorably, providing that as the strike and boycott had failed as weapons of organized labor, a campaign of education should be inaugurated by the federation and the power of the ballot should be arrayed in the struggle for union supremacy. For this purpose the executive council was recommended to use such funds of the federation as should be found necessary.

The resolution was referred to the special committee with several others aimed against the military.

A request from the Walter's alliance that all central bodies composed of local unions be abolished and the local organizations be allowed direct representation in the federation was negatively reported and refused. Unanimous consent was given for immediate consideration of a resolution to send the federation's greeting to the striking glass-blowers of New Jersey.

Numerous resolutions were introduced. Among them were the following: Favoring the assistance of labor men in the inspection of certificates of returning Chinese; prohibition of Japanese immigration; for a congressional investigation of the Cour d'Alene troubles; for establishing friendly relations with the Knights of Labor; favoring the opening of schoolhouses for public meetings; for the removal of federation headquarters west of Cincinnati; for the exposition of the labor problem in public schools.

A number of communications from affiliated bodies were received during the afternoon. One asked support for a federal law to punish corporations which issue scrip or metal tokens of value less than five dollars in payment of their debts; another favored the opening of the world's fair on Sunday, and a third was against the employment of aliens on public works.

A recommendation from the grievance committee was adopted that the Duquesne and Alvin factories of Pittsburgh be declared non-union if they refuse to sign the scale amended by the Machinists' and the Electrical Employees unions by January 1.

Another recommendation was also concurred in revoking the charter of the Cleveland (O.) Sewing Machine Iron Workers' union and instructing the members to join the National Sewing Machine union.

A breeze over the tariff was provoked by a negative report on a resolution asking an extra session of congress for the passage of free-trade legislation. An attempt was made to discuss the resolution, but the chair decided that any discussion on the tariff was not germane to the issue before the federation and that the resolution was out of order.

### FOUGHT WITH BANDITS.

Mexican Soldiers Made a Hard Struggle But Were Worst.

GUERRERO, Mexico, Dec. 15.—The government telegraph line which passes through this place has been repaired and for the first time a complete official report of the bloody battle near San Ygnacio has been sent to military headquarters. The invasion of the revolutionists has produced intense excitement throughout the Rio Grande border country, both on the United States and Mexican side of the river. The battle took place only about 15 miles from this place, and an order for reinforcements was brought in by courier while the fight was still in progress. Maj. Julian Esquebel, the commander of the garrison, left immediately with a force of 150 soldiers, but when they reached the place they found that the revolutionists had crossed the river into the United States, taking with them about twenty prisoners, forty horses and a large amount of ammunition and guns. The Mexican soldiers fought nobly. They were only forty-five in number.

GALVESTON, Dec. 15.—A special from Laredo to the News says: Tuesday evening a force of United States cavalry, consisting of sixty men under Lieut. Hedden, were ordered out from Fort McIntosh, bound for Seapaka county on a scouting expedition on the Rio Grande in search of Garza bandits. Several deputy marshals will follow the soldiers. Information is received here that at the time of the attack at San Ygnacio Capt. Segner and a citizen were killed while sitting in the captain's quarters. The Mexican soldiers, forty five in number, were all compelled to surrender. Five refused and were burned alive in the building. Five bandits were killed and several wounded.

### Flocking to Hear Evangelist Mills.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 15.—Over 300 business houses and offices, including banks leading wholesale and retail stores headquarters of the Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley and Burlington railroads were closed from two to four hours Wednesday to give an opportunity to all employees to attend the revival services conducted by Rev. B. Fay Mills.

The exposition building was crowded to its utmost capacity at both the morning and afternoon services and many people expressed a determination to leave Christian lives. Thousands have professed conversion during the meetings.

# ROYAL

IS THE

## Best Baking Powder

### The Official Government Reports:

The United States Government, after elaborate tests, reports the ROYAL BAKING POWDER to be of greater leavening strength than any other. (*Bulletin 13, Ag. Dep., p. 599.*)

The Canadian Official Tests, recently made, show the ROYAL BAKING POWDER highest of all in leavening strength. (*Bulletin 10, p. 16, Inland Rev. Dep.*)

In practical use, therefore, the ROYAL BAKING POWDER goes further, makes purer and more perfect food, than any other.

### Government Chemists Certify:

"The Royal Baking Powder is composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances."

"EDWARD G. LOVE, PH. D."

"The Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public."

"HENRY A. MOTT, M. D., PH. D."

"The Royal Baking Powder is purest in quality and highest in strength of any baking powder of which I have knowledge."

"WM. MCMURTRIE, PH. D."

The Government Report shows all other baking powders tested to contain alum, lime or sulphuric acid.

### IMPERSONALITIES.

A LEADING Philadelphia society lady has hair 63 inches in length. She is only 61 inches (5 feet 1 inch) in height.

A PHILADELPHIA candidate complains that so many lives were told about him during the campaign that he cannot now get credit from his tailor.

A CAREFUL old lady in Southwark, Pa., concealed a ten-dollar gold piece in a work-basket which contained some rubbish. A tidy female relative threw out the rubbish, and the gold coin with it.

### OF GENERAL INTEREST.

The first American paper money was made in 1740.

In the human skeleton there are two hundred and sixty bones.

A HUGE sewing machine weighing three and one-half tons is in use in Leeds, England. It sews cotton belting.

PEARLS inclosed in a box containing a piece of the root of the ash are claimed to never lose one iota of their pristine beauty.

## The Social Side of the Home



Will be given special attention in a series of complete page articles in

## The Ladies' Home Journal

for 1893. These papers are calculated to meet the needs of those who are in search of fresh suggestions for entertainments in the home. Page features will be made of

Musical Evenings in the Home  
Pretty Luncheons and Dainty Teas  
Out-Door Fetes for Summer  
New Ideas for Children's Parties  
Church Fairs and Church Societies  
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for which twenty pens of the best authorities on home entertainment have been employed.

Subscription Agents wanted Profitable Work Send for terms

One Dollar a year 10c. a copy at the News-stands

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

## Where is He Going

To the nearest drug store for a bottle of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy, a medicine that never fails to cure rheumatism.

It is taken internally and does the work promptly, without drugging the system with poisons.

This is not a new remedy that you need wait for your neighbor to try, to see how it works, as it has been before the public eighteen years and cures when everything else fails.

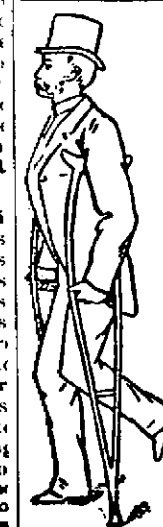
GENERALS SHERMAN and LOCAN were its outspoken friends, and never failed to recommend.

During the past year the bottle has been enlarged to FOUR TIMES its original size and the remedy greatly improved, so that we now offer you the best treatment for Rheumatism known to medical science.

The price is one dollar a bottle, or six bottles for five dollars, and is sold by all reliable dealers in drugs.

OUR 40-page PAMPHLET SENT FREE BY MAIL.

DURANG'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY CO.,  
1316 L STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.





## ELECTRICAL DOINGS.

It is stated that the Russian government is about to purchase the telephone system.

A novel electric lamp is one in the form of a hen sitting on a nest of luminous eggs.

Electric bell signals are said to be found very useful in navigating the streets of London during the foggy season.

The electric street cars of Albany, N. Y., are provided with an automatic device that shows the name of each street just before it is reached.

A new incandescent lamp for railway cars has a thick filament, which, if uncoiled, would be longer than the ordinary one. The glass bulb is shorter, having no neck.

A submarine electric lamp, which was tested at Toulon, illuminated a radius of one hundred feet. It attracted fish in thousands, which flocked about it like moths at a candle.

A recent improvement in electric annunciators is thus described: Each new call is made to restore to its place the drop which indicated the previous call, so that it is no longer necessary to depend upon a servant or attendant to do it.

Now that the inventor of the incandescent lamp has been named by the courts, the next big lawsuit in the electrical field is announced as pertaining to the discovery of the trolley system of electric traction.

An electric light, for the use of travelers who wish to read, is a recent addition to the cars on British railways. One adjoins each seat, and a penny dropped in a slot makes it flash forth. It burns for half an hour, when it promptly goes out, and another penny is required to make it burst forth afresh.

The tramp's prayer confines itself to: "Give us this day our daily loaf."—Philadelphia Times.

## DOMESTIC CONCERNS.

—Cocoanut Jumbles: One cup of butter, one and one-half cups of sugar, one egg, one teaspoon soda, one cup of milk, one heaping cup of cocoanut, a little nutmeg, flour to roll, cut in square pieces and fold over the edges, or cut in long, narrow strips.—Boston Budget.

—Orange Jelly: Soak half a box of gelatine in two teaspoonsful water, add the juice of three lemons, the grated rind of one and one quart boiling water. Strain and stir it into three teaspoonsful of sugar. Remove the skins and seeds from eight or ten oranges, cut them into a dish and pour over the jelly and orange juice. Set in a cool place until next day.—Orange Judd Farmer.

—Partridge Soup: A brace of old partridges make splendid soup. Cut them up, together with some celery, a slice of ham, and an onion. Toss them in a little butter until they are somewhat browned; stew them down in five pints of water for two hours. Strain the soup, make it hot again, and add to it some small pieces of toast, and a little stewed celery, nicely seasoned.

—Egg Puffs: Beat the white of one egg solid, cut around the outside of the egg so as to loosen from the jar or bowl. Gently remove it with a large spoon and lay the egg, flat side down, on a buttered pan. Scoop out a small hole in the top of the egg and drop the whole yolk in the center. Bake until a light brown. A little salt sprinkled in the white, while whipping it, will cause the egg to retain its shape after the egg is taken out of the oven. Serve hot, sprinkled with salt and pepper.

—There are few things more unsatisfactory than modern fire brickings. The bricks are easily cracked and frequently last but a few months, while in other cases they are often in use for years. It is a great mistake to allow the fire-bricks to get in bad order. There is an iron plate back of the firebricks in every stove, but this is easily burned through and it costs a large sum to replace it. Therefore, it is a matter of moment whenever there is a crack in the fire bed of the stove, and it should be mended at once, or the broken bricks should be replaced.—N. Y. Tribune.

—Amherst Pudding: Chop one cup of firm suet very fine. Stir together one cup of molasses, one of milk, half a teaspoonful each of salt and soda, the latter dissolved in a little hot water; one cup of stoned and chopped raisins, one of currants, half a teaspoonful each of cinnamon and allspice. Beat all together and put in a buttered mold not more than three-quarters full. Put it in boiling water and boil steadily four hours. Serve hot with hard sauce. A molasses sauce is oftentimes used, and is made by boiling a cup of molasses with one of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of vinegar; add a tablespoonful of butter and a tablespoonful of corn starch dissolved in a little cold water and serve hot.—Boston Herald.

## MARVELS OF INSTINCT.

Wonderful Adaptability of Animals to Their Circumstances.

Did you ever stop to consider the marvels of instinct as exhibited in insects, birds and animals? Take the solitary wasp, the "mud-dauber," if you please, as an illustration of instinctive sense which seems to me to be equally as desirable as mind and reason. In providing for the maggot or worm that is to be hatched from her egg, this lowly insect brings soft spiders and grubs, a species of food which she has never tasted since she became a wasp, and deposits them directly over the eggs from which the children she is doomed to never see will finally issue. What inward sense of motherly duty tells this creature that her soon-to-be motherless children will need a meatfoot during the time they are preparing for their first transformation? Yet the life history of every species of insect shows wonderful exhibitions of instinct or marvelous foresight. The butterfly lays her eggs on the plants best calculated to furnish food for the grub that will hatch from them; the seventeen-year locust, Cicada septendecim, lays its eggs in holes bored in the ends of limbs, the boring always, or nearly always, being done in such a manner as to cause the limb to break off with the first wind, thus bringing the insect into immediate contact with the earth, his future home, as soon as he is hatched. The young chicken is another good illustration of the marvels of instinct. In releasing himself from the shell he does not do so by bursting the prison walls asunder, as many persons imagine; on the contrary he cuts his way out by a regular series of strokes. For this cutting operation the bird has an instrument specially provided, an instrument for which there is no other earthly use—a sharp, hard, toothlike horn on the top of the upper mandible. This cutter, having served its purpose, wholly disappears within a few days. Isn't it wonderful how a bird in an eggshell, one that has never breathed the breath of life in the true sense of the word, understands the use of an instrument that will soon become useless to it, and how that marvelous faculty called instinct directs the imprisoned creature how and where to cut in order to most easily and effectually free itself?—St. Louis Republic.

## Orchid Tea.

A tea made from a species of orchid has been drunk for some fifty years in France, and although it is an expensive luxury, finds an ever increasing sale. It is prepared from Angraecum fragrans, a species allied to the vanilla plant, which has a strong aromatic odor. The leaves and stalks are simply dried, without any application of heat; and, to make the tea, a small quantity of them is placed in a closed vessel filled with cold water, and boiled for ten minutes. As with ordinary tea, milk, sugar, or rum may be added to this decoction or not, according to taste, and it is said to be equally agreeable whether drunk cold or hot. Material sufficient to furnish fifty cups costs about fifty cents, and its name in Paris, as in Mauritius, whence the custom of using it is said to have come, is "Faham."—Garden and Forest.

## DILLETT & WALKER, Attorneys-at-Law,

Office over First National Bank, RHINELANDER, WIS.

## F. L. HINMAN, Physician & Surgeon

Office in Anderle & Hinman's Drug Store. Night calls from residence N. W. Corner Court House Square. Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

## Wm. SHUMANN,

—Proprietor of—

## Union Market.

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats at Reasonable Prices. Manufacturers of

## SHUMANN'S

## FAMOUS SAUSAGES.

The Best in the City. Try It.

Mason St., Rhinelander.

## LIVERY AND BOARDING

—STABLE—

The Best of Carriages and Horses on hand day or night. Careful drivers furnished when desired. Moderate Charges. Give us a call.

W. D. JOSLIN & CO.

## INSURANCE! : : :

JAMES M. HARRIGAN has Life, Accident, Liability and Boiler Insurance for sale and is Special Agent for the following companies: National Life, Standard Accident, American Casualty. Persons Desiring Insurance Will do well to see him. None but the best.

## MERCHANTS STATE BANK.

Capital, \$50,000.

Earned Surplus, \$10,000.

Interest paid on time deposits

## W. D. HARRIGAN

—DEALER IN—

Brick, Lime, Hair, Sand,

Adamant, Fire Clay and Brick

Cements of all kinds, Hard and Soft Coal, Wood etc. Orders by mail promptly attended. Office in Harrigan's Block.

## ED. ROGERS, Horseshoer!

Will attend to all work entrusted to me in a satisfactory manner.

## I ALSO SHOE CATTLE.

Shop next to Giant Sleigh Works.

## SLIMMER'S

NEW

## Clothing . . . . . House.

IS FILLED TO OVERFLOWING

## With Gent's Furnishing Goods

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

## F. A. HILDEBRAND,

## FURNITURE.

My Stock is Complete and my Prices Reasonable. Your Patronage is solicited.

An expert embalmer and funeral director in readiness at all times. Call before purchasing.

RHINELANDER, - WIS.

## The Finest Stock of

## + COOK + STOVES HEATING

In Rhinelander at the Hardware Store of

## M. H. GREENLEY.

## SPAFFORD AND COLE.

## THE NORTHWESTERN

## Tri-Chloride of Gold Institute.

Is now ready to receive and treat patients.

The treatment is neither an unknown or untried affair. It has successfully cured hundreds of cases, where the liquor, morphine, opium or tobacco habit had become a fixed disease.

It is the only Institute in this immediate section that is licensed to use the famous Tri-Chloride of Gold Cure and is the most advantageous for Northern Wisconsin people to be treated.

The terms are reasonable and a cure absolutely guaranteed. Call on or address

DR. H. C. KEITH, Rhinelander, Wis.

## JOHNSON & COMPANY,

Have the Largest, Best and Most Thoroughly Complete Stock of

## Lumbermen's Clothing

In the city, which will be sold at prices as low as any dealer's.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

## The Giant Sleigh Mfg Co.

—Manufacturers of—

## Wagons and Sleighs

## General Blacksmithing

Repairing Done on Short Notice.

The Price Tells.  
The Quality Sells.

J. B. SCHELL,

## Merchant Tailor!

Brown Street, Rhinelander.

A Full Line of Foreign and Domestic Cloths always on hand. If you want a first-class perfect-fitting suit call on me.

THE OLD AND RELIABLE FIRM,

## CRANE, FENELON & CO.,

—Always Have on Hand a Full Line of—

## \* DRY GOODS, \*

GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Call and get prices before buying elsewhere.

## SPAFFORD AND COLE.



Mrs. Anna Sutherland

Kalamazoo, Mich., had swellings in the neck, or Goitre 40 Years year, causing great suffering. When she caught cold could not walk two blocks without fainting. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla

And is now free from it all. She has urged many others to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and they have also been cured. It will do you good

HOOD'S PILLS Cure all Liver Ills, jaundice, sick headache, biliousness, sour stomach, nausea

## "August Flower"

"One of my neighbors, Mr. John Gilbert, has been sick for a long time. All thought him past recovery. He was horribly emaciated from the inaction of his liver and kidneys. It is difficult to describe his appearance and the miserable state of his health at that time. Help from any source seemed impossible. He tried your August Flower and the effect upon him was magical. It restored him to perfect health to the great astonishment of his family and friends." John Quibell, Holt, Ont. &

## SALVATION OIL

KILLS ALL PAIN 25c A BOTTLE  
Dr. Ball's Cough Syrup will cure your cough for 25c.

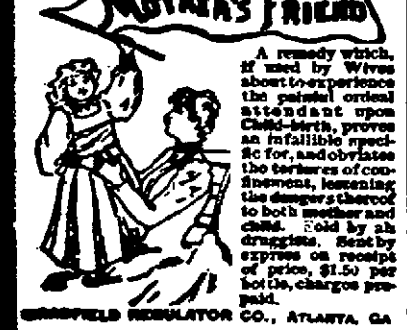
## Bile Beans Small

Guaranteed to cure Bilious Attacks, Sick-headache and Constipation. 40 in each bottle. Price 25c. For Sale by druggists. Picture "7, 17, 27" and sample dose free.

J. F. SMITH & CO., Proprietors, NEW YORK.

## SHILOH'S CURE.

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists as a Guarantee.



WINDFELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA

# RHINELANDER.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

The goods will be mainly manufactured from pine, only about half a million of hard wood and a half million of bass wood being used. The lumber yards will contain on an average about 6,000 feet of lumber. There will be employed in the factory and lumber yards, here, about eighty men. Mr. A. G. Hunter is the general manager of the Rhinelander box factory and has held that position since the company established their box factory in Muskegon in 1881. Mr. Hunter is a business man of practical ideas and enterprise, and under his management the box factory will continue to be a success as the Muskegon plant was. Furthermore, he is a public spirited man and will make a good citizen. He has as foreman C. Cheney, who has been with him in that capacity during the past eleven years, and thoroughly understands every detail of the business. The factory will be heated with steam and lighted with electricity, and will be in full running order about March 1st, 1893.

When one takes into consideration that this company secures the lumber consumed in the production of their goods from the adjacent country and employ a large force of help which will give support to many families in this city, its benefit to the city will be readily seen.

A few words here in regard to the founders of this enterprise will not be out of place. James S. Kirk, the father of this large corporation, commenced business as a soap boiler in a small way in New York state in the thirties, and gradually worked his way up till in 1829 he established a factory in Chicago on a limited scale which has grown year after year to its present extensive proportions, and occupies a large structure numbering from 326 to 362 North Water Street. Six hundred employees find work under its roofs, and all kinds of laundry and toilet soaps, perfumes and satchet powders are manufactured which find a ready market in both this and foreign countries, large shipments being made to Scotland, Australia and other European markets. This company now produce yearly 100,000,000 pounds of soap, which seems an almost fabulous amount for one firm to produce but nevertheless this statement is true. In 1857 James S. Kirk, the founder of this great industry died, but the business which reverted to his heirs has been successfully carried on by his sons, who are men of high business qualifications, and the quality of the goods have been kept up to their former standard and their sales continue to grow.

## OLSON & MICKLEJOHN'S MILLS.

Lumber, Shingles and Lath—Their New Planing Mill.

OLSON & Micklejohn's plant is located on Boom Lake, and consists of about twenty acres. The mill was erected in the fall of 1888, by Olson & Fry who run it one season when James Micklejohn bought out Mr. Fry's interest since which time the firm name has been Olson & Micklejohn. The lumber mill is 28x32 feet, the shingle and lath mill 14x80 feet, and the engine and boiler house 31x40 feet.

### THE MACHINERY.

In the lumber mill consists of one rotary saw, a five saw edge, a two saw trimmer and a six saw over-head shaver. A transfer fifty feet long is located back of the trimmer for assorting lumber. This equipment of the mill is the latest improved, and was manufactured by DeGroot, Giddings & Lewis, of Fond du Lac. In the engine house is located an 18x28 engine, a battery of three 2-hp boilers, with twenty-two inch shell, and forty-four feet long; also one tubular fire boiler, sixty inch by fourteen feet shell, used for steam feed. The shingle and lath mill was also made by DeGroot, Giddings & Lewis. The iron brick lined refuse burner is twenty-five feet in diameter and sixty-five feet high.

### THE PLANING MILL.

recently built, is 61x65 feet with self supporting roof, and contains a Hoyt surfacer, two matchers, a planer and rip saw. It is provided with a Sturdevant blower connected with Allington & Curdie patent shavings and dust to the venders and burners. The engine house is 28x32 feet, wherein is located a ninety-horse power boiler, and a 5x16 foot tubular fire boiler. The refuse burner is twenty feet in diameter and thirty-five feet high.

THE MILL'S CAPACITY is 60,000 feet of lumber, 30,000 shingles and 30,000 lath per day. The season's cut was 10,000,000 feet of lumber, 1,600,000 shingles and 2,500,000 lath. There is at present piled in the yards 8,000,000 feet of lumber, 1,000,000 shingles and 2,500,000 lath. Forty men and two teams are employed. A spur from the "Soo" railroad runs directly to the yard and mills. This firm are among our enter-

prising lumber manufacturers. Mr. Olson has been engaged in lumbering during the past forty years. Mr. Micklejohn came here six years ago and is by trade a skilled millwright. Both members of the firm are well-known in business circles here.

## THE UNDERWOOD LUMBER COMPANY.

A Reliable and Well Known Firm.

THE Underwood Lumber Company, located in Rhinelander in 1881, and have logged ten to fifteen millions each year, having it sawed by local mills. Until recently they operated a planing mill, which they sold to Wilson & Bronson. They have now a stock of about 5,000,000 feet of lumber in pile. This company have done an extensive business in the east and in Ohio, where they have a large trade. They handle from ten to fifteen million feet of lumber annually, in car lots.

The company is composed of J. L. Underwood, formerly of Big Rapids, Mich., Messrs. Hoyt and Mariner, of Milwaukee, and J. R. Snyder, the secretary and local manager of business.

### LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

Wabash Screen Door Company—Manufacturers of Pine and Hard Wood Screen Doors—A Visit to the Factory.

Successful introduction of improved machinery and mechanical appliances in the production of all kinds of wood goods has brought about a complete revolution in their manufacture. Until within a few years, comparatively, the manufacture of certain kinds of goods of this class, was confined mostly to the eastern states, which seemed to have a monopoly of the producing industries of the country, the west, the north-west and the south being looked upon as mere tributaries or feeders of the raw material. This condition of affairs could not last, however, in view of the grand possibilities for successful venture in manufacturing enterprises in or near the seats of production of the supplies. Hence, we see the west gradually and surely becoming dotted with extensive manufacturing establishments that are becoming successful rivals of their eastern competitors, and cities which a decade ago owed their existence simply to the fact of being shipping centres for the forwarding of raw material, and receiving back their products from the factories of the east, now teem with busy throngs of mechanics and mill operatives, and the hum of manufacturing machinery makes pleasant music to the ears of those who see in productive labor a sure sign of prosperity to the people.

Every institution of a manufacturing character is of direct benefit to any city where located, and if equal advantages are given by its proprietors should always command and receive the encouragement of its citizens. Manufacturing development is the stepping stone to the future prosperity, wealth and growth of any place where located, enhancing the value of property and increasing the population. Among the many kinds of manufacturing industries which have been established in the Northwest during the past few years, there are some that have attained more than ordinary prominence through the special lines of goods produced, which have found a ready market all over the land, and the manufacture of screen doors is one of these specialties. Rhinelander has the distinction of having located here the largest factory producing this class of goods in the world, which is that of the

### WABASH SCREEN DOOR COMPANY.

This large and important manufacturing industry is the outgrowth of a comparatively small beginning commenced in Wabash, Ind., in 1885, in the Rhinelander factory, and thirty which has continued to grow and prosper. In 1891 the company decided to enlarge their capacity for meeting the demands of their rapidly increasing trade, and accordingly in 1891 the Rhinelander plant was established, and an incorporated company organized. Its officers are J. A. Bruner, president; E. M. Kemp, secretary, and treasurer. The build-

ings were commenced in April 1891 and completed and occupied in October of the same year.

### THE PLANT.

is located on Section One, in South Park addition to Rhinelander in the south part of the city, and occupies ten acres of land. In erecting the buildings particular attention was paid to stability, utility and convenience, and no expense was spared to make them complete in every detail, while the factory is supplied with the latest improved machinery and appliances to accomplish the work successfully.

### THE FACTORY BUILDING.

is 60x250 feet, three stories and basement. Commencing in the basement we find here located the lineshafting, blower, heating apparatus, and the stock rooms for lumber and paints. Ascending to the first floor proper we are in the wood working room, where the machinery is in operation. Here is located a large planer, double-

end tenanter, six mortisers, five moulding machine two shapers, a gang boring machine, a wood polisher, a circular resaw, a band resaw, three cut-off saws, two rip saws, and three turning lathes. The second floor is used for finishing and storage purposes, and the whole of the third floor is utilized as a ware-room for the finished product. The company operate their own electric light plant, and the building is lighted throughout with electricity, by a fifteen light machine. The building is heated with a Sturdevant blast blower, connected with a patent system of piping which passes through the different rooms. The shavings and dust are all carried to the shavings room by a Sturdevant blower.

Adjoining the main building are the engine and boiler houses composed of brick and iron. The engine house is 40x50 feet, and contains a 100 horse power Corliss engine, manufactured in the Bass Foundry and Machine Works, of Port Wayne, Ind., and is a splendid piece of mechanism within itself. The boiler room is 30x48 feet where is located a 6x16 feet, tubular fire boiler.

The double dry kilns, heated by the Sturdevant System, has a capacity of 60,000 feet of lumber. Standing separate from the other buildings is a fire-proof ware-house, 30x50 feet, containing two rooms, in one of which is kept paints and in the other wire cloth.

A commodious office building, erected of brick and containing three neatly fitted up rooms, heated with hot air and lighted with electricity, is located near the factory.

The buildings have admirable fire protection, being provided with automatic fire sprinklers. A side track running from the Lake Shore railroad passes directly to the plant. Thus the company are well provided for manufacturing and handling their goods expeditiously. They employ

ONE HUNDRED HANDS THE YEAR ROUND while at the same time a large amount of the work is done by machinery. The men's time is kept by a register clock, and there is a complete business system in running every part of the establishment. The capacity of the works is

### FIFTY HUNDRED DOORS PER DAY.

This number of screen doors are manufactured, painted and trimmed every ten hours. The works are run on full time and every door made is perfect in make and finish.

### THE PRODUCT.

The company make their own designs, employing an experienced designer, and pattern-maker. Nearly twenty different styles of doors are made, embracing from the plain pine to the elegantly designed mahogany, birch, maple, and other kinds of hard wood frames. These goods have attained the reputation of being the best and most completely finished that are to-day manufactured for the trade. New styles are constantly being originated and added. Perfection of workmanship and original designs forms the secret of the immense sales of these doors everywhere. This company turned out

### TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR THOUSAND DOORS.

the present year, and this number will be increased the coming year. The goods are shipped in all directions. Four million feet of lumber and an immense quantity of wire screen, and paints are used per year in the construction of the goods. The company also operate

### ANOTHER PLANT AT WABASH, IND.

where special work is done. In connection with the Wabash plant are two large ware-houses from where are shipped goods to the local trade through Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. From 85 to 115 hands are employed in the Rhinelander factory, and thirty-five in Wabash.

The building of the Rhinelander plant represents an investment of over \$60,000, and the pay roll amounts to nearly \$5,000 per month. The railroads receive from freight about \$25,000 per year, and the lumber which is bought in this section amounts to many thousands of dollars.

### THE MANAGEMENT.

of the enterprise are practical men whose extended experience in the manufacture of screen doors, has made them thoroughly acquainted with the business and they are pushing it to its fullest extent. Mr. Kemp who attends to the selling is an enterprising business man, and is assisted in the office by H. R. Wiesner, who has been in the employ of the company for many years. Mr. Hotchkiss, the superintendent of the works is a first-class man for the responsible position he holds. H. E. Wigan, purchases the lumber for the company and for years has held this position with entire satisfaction to the company. Mr. Bruner, the president of the company and who manages the Wabash plant is a live business man and a good financier.

### ORDERS ARE PLACED FOR A YEAR AHEAD.

for nearly the whole output of the

factory, which speaks well for the satisfaction the goods are giving.

This large manufacturing industry shows what enterprise, judicious management and a high grade of work will accomplish, for from a comparatively small beginning a few years ago it has developed and reached out till it has become the largest screen door factory in the world, receiving orders for its product from all over the land. The benefits accruing to Rhinelander by having located here this valuable manufacturing plant are at once seen, for it gives employment to a large force of workmen who spend their earnings here, and support to many families, and by so doing it benefits the tradesmen and the city.

Russell W. Fish is spending the week at Milwaukee.

Mrs. A. D. Daniels is at New London for a holiday visit with relatives.

The Fireman's ball Friday evening was attended by about sixty couple.

County Treasurer-elect Holland is settled in his new home on Pelham street.

Mrs. O. H. Lamphier is entertaining her sister, Miss Libby, of Kaukauna.

Tuesday was the coldest day of the year. The mercury registered 28 below zero.

Miss Minnie Ziefeldt left for California last Thursday where she will spend the winter.

Little Bessie Miller, who has been seriously sick for some time is now steadily improving.

Mrs. W. E. Brown left for Milwaukee Tuesday evening where she will visit friends this week.

Dr. C. S. McIndoe is at Eagle River this week looking after the chewing apparatus of the Engleites.

Mrs. Fred Coon entertained a number of friends at a five o'clock dinner last Thursday, at the Fuller.

Alex Moore has moved to Woodboro, where he has accepted a position with the George E. Wood Co.

J. P. C. Hoffman at the intelligence office, has 175 dozen pair of wool blankets which will be sold away below value.

The Brown & Robbins mill has a stock of twenty-five million secured for next season, which insures a full season's run.

Mr. and Mrs. Emory Fuller were at Wausau last week. They were called there by the serious illness of Mr. Fuller's father.

Lumbermen who need such printing as time books, scale cards, orders or anything else, should not forget the New North office.

Martin Lally is putting in a million feet of timber on the west branch of the Flambeau. He has sold the logs to Chippewa Falls parties.

Robert Blackburn was in town Saturday on his way to Whitewater and Milwaukee for a brief visit. He begins work at Cheate, Mich., next week.

Oneida county has furnished about 12,000 Christmas trees for city use this season, and so far we haven't missed them. This is a great country.

WANTED.—To communicate with party who purchased ticket from Rhinelander to Minneapolis and return, and used the going coupon Oct. 3. Inquire at Soo depot.

The Mill Men's Union will give two dancing parties January 2. One at the Grand, with music from Wausau, and one in the New Grand, with the Rhinelander orchestra music.

E. C. Leonard will display the greatest line of 5 and 10 cent goods ever displayed in the city this season. There's lots of things in the stock that make suitable Christmas presents.

The Rib River Lumber Company now has five camps going and will put in over twenty million feet of pine. They will saw it all next summer, running the Oneida mill night and day.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Reardon entertained the pedro club Tuesday evening. An elegant repast was served and the evening proved a most pleasant one. The first prizes were won by Mrs. R. V. Day and P. W. Nicholids.

Rhinelander has been a great horse market this year. At least fifty teams have been brought here by dealers and sold to loggers, and as many more have been brought in from below by lumbermen themselves.

Someone who desires to buy a good residence lot, a horse, cow, buggy, survey, cutter, harness, whip, robes, good roomy barn and all improvements, can get a decided bargain at Paul Browne's office. The price is decidedly low.

The James brothers are guests of Mr. S. D. Alban over the holidays.

George Reed, of Minocqua, was at the county seat on business Tuesday.

McFadden's Elopement is at the Grand Opera House Saturday evening.

Thomas Curran is home from Delafield Military Academy to spend the holidays.

Ferd. Hullet, Chas. Wilson and Perry Clark are at Minneapolis on a business trip this week.

Mrs. J. Bowermann returned Wednesday from a two weeks' visit with friends and relatives in Eagle River.

D. A. Kingsley, representing "McFadden's Elopement," was here Tuesday billing the city. His show comes Saturday night.

Special services at the Baptist church, beginning Sunday morning and continuing through the week. Rev. D. P. Brown, an evangelist of experience, will conduct the services. Baptisms Sunday morning. All are invited.

The Catholic church society will give the Sabbath school scholars a sleigh ride Saturday evening. They were given their choice of having the ride or a Christmas tree and their decision in favor of the ride was by a decisive vote.

Leaders are a necessity in any order or vocation of life. Kneeger is the leader on photography in this section because he does the finest work and charges no more for it than the makers of inferior pictures do. His gallery is over Jewell's store.

A new political party with principles of reform in local politics, has been organized in this city, looking toward the future for action. They meet next Sunday afternoon at the Knights of Labor Hall and extend a general invitation to all interested to be present.

If some likely young man, of good habits and sufficient income to support a family, desires to make the acquaintance of a good looking young lady who is willing to marry, please call at Mr. J. P. C. Hoffman's intelligence office on Stevens Street. No triflers need apply, as this means business.

Santa Claus wishes to announce that he will make a flying visit to Rhinelander and will meet the children and their friends at the Baptist church Saturday night. He says "Let the people come everybody— and two large trees will be ready to be loaded with Christmas presents. Bring presents for your friends."

Couches and Divans, Carpets and Rugs, Settees and Solid built cots, Mouldings and Picture frames, Basels and Rests, Clock shelves and Ancient What-nots, Chairs that are trimmed up in satins and plush, Beds that are downy and soft—in fact the whole shooting-match, all that one needs, to furnish from cellar to lot Pingry has them.

The question of whether the state can lawfully collect a tax of two percent, on boom company earnings will be decided by the Supreme court some time next year. Some of the boom companies in this section, including the Pelican, notified the Attorney General that they would pay the amount of the tax under protest, but desired to have a test case brought to find out whether or not the law was constitutional. He will accordingly bring such a case on soon after New Years.

E. S. Shepard has been appointed agent for the Security Hotel Company of Minneapolis, Minn., who have built a fine new hotel that has cost \$100,000, within six blocks of the entrance to the World's Fair grounds at Chicago for the special accommodation of people from the northwest. Mr. Shepard offers to sell tickets for this elegant hotel for accommodations at the rate of \$10 per week to a limited number of guests for a short time only. Parties desiring to secure accommodations during the progress of the Fair can secure tickets of Mr. Shepard by making applications now. Office over the Potter Drug Store.

A man and wife named Jackson, who resided in rooms over a Brown street saloon, brought their marital relations to a close Friday night in a manner which promised at first to produce a good item of news. Jackson on referring that night, placed a razor beneath his pillow in such a manner that his wife noted and feared the move. She flew and alarmed the neighbors, who went to the room while Jackson packed up his other suit and left. Mrs. J. thought some of having him arrested but has since changed her mind, and Jackson goes his way a free man. She said he has threatened her life many times, and he said she had trifled. For that he got a black eye from the man whose name filled out his charge. There is where it ended and thus another sensation dwindles to a few lines.

The people of Rhinelander are home builders. A greater proportion of our residents own their homes than do those of any other city in this section. The building of homes is what holds and interests the members of a community and nothing else so unites them on the subject of the town's advancement. Anything which will tend to promote more home building will reflect directly to the city's advantage. A local building and loan association will do as much as any one thing to help it along. The citizens here have had considerable experience with outside Building and Loan Associations, but their experiences there should count for nothing against one which would be composed entirely of men who live here, are well-known and whose interests in the Association would be simply mutual advantage and the good of the place. Other cities have organized these Associations and their returns show both a good rate of interest on all moneys put into it and an impetus given to building which has been both marked and permanent. There is plenty of capital here and plenty of residents who would join for the loans. Rhinelander business men should organize a Building and Loan Association.

H. Lewis is in Duluth, Hurley and West Superior this week on business.

Mrs. C. V. Bardeen, of Wausau, was a guest at Sam S. Miller's residence this week.

The New North wishes its many readers a Merry Christmas in all that the term implies.

Go to Martin & Co.'s store and examine those light running Standard Sewing Machines sold by J. M. Colrupe.

J. P. C. Hoffman's employment office seems to be about the busiest place in town. He is doing a land office business.

The Mystic club is among the latest of new social organizations. It is composed of a number of young people, who have given one and intend to give a number of social parties.

E. N. Mellor, of the old firm of Hoxie & Mellor, of Antigo, committed suicide this morning. He went to his room alone and placing the muzzle of a revolver in his mouth, killed himself instantly. The cause assigned is said to be a letter received telling him of some misfortune to his daughter.

### Married.

Marshall-McDonald.—At the Rapids House Dec. 18, Lee Marshall to Miss Bernice McDonald, both of McNaughton, Wis., Rev. D. C. Savage officiating.

Howe-Lesc.—At the home of the bride, Dec. 17, Charles Howe to Mrs. Alvina Lesc, both of Rhinelander, Rev. D. C. Savage officiating.

### S. of V. Elect Officers.

At the regular meeting of the Sons of Veterans, Thursday evening the following officers were elected:

Commander—C. C. Bronson. Senior Vice Com.—M. H. Harvey. Junior Vice Com.—Geo. Fening. Camp Council—M. H. Raymond, F. A. Hildebrand and L. D. Hayford. Alternate—M. H. Raymond.

E. L. Dimick was elected delegate to the encampment to be held at Ashland next June.

### Last Day Exercises.

Professor Peterson has completed arrangements for the closing day exercises at the High School building to-morrow afternoon, and an interesting program is promised. The exercises, which will consist of rhetorical, music, etc., will begin at 1:30 p. m. promptly. Some interesting experiments in physical geography and physics will be given by the scholars. A debate on the question: Resolved, That Rome has Contributed More to the Advancement of Civilization Than Greece. The affirmative will be taken by George Reed and Ernest Micklejohn. The negative by Blanche Owen and Edna Douglass. The teachers desire a large attendance of parents, and all are cordially invited to witness the exercises.

### See the Street Parade.

The original World's Fair Band and Solo Orchestra with McFadden's Elopement is a feature in itself, being composed of expert musicians, engaged for their individual excellence on their respective instruments. The World's Fair Band will give a novelty street parade on the day of their appearance here. Don't miss it, as it is a genuine sensation and something you never saw before. A free concert is also given in front of the theatre at 7:15 in the evening, for the benefit of those unable to witness the daily parade. The orchestra is one of the finest in the country and with its aid, the specialties and musical numbers incidental to McFadden's Elopement go with a vim. Don't miss the parade and don't miss the performance. At Grand Opera House Saturday evening Dec. 24. Seats now on sale.

### A Chance For Enterprise and Capital.

The people of Rhinelander are home builders. A greater proportion of our residents own their homes than do those of any other city in this section. The building of homes is what holds and interests the members of a community and nothing else so unites them on the subject of the town's advancement. Anything which will tend to promote more home building will reflect directly to the city's advantage. A local building and loan association will do as much as any one thing to help it along. The citizens here have had considerable experience with outside Building and Loan Associations, but their experiences there should count for nothing against one which would be composed entirely of men who live here, are well-known and whose interests in the Association would be simply mutual advantage and the good of the place. Other cities have organized these Associations and their returns show both a good rate of interest on all moneys put into it and an impetus given to building which has been both marked and permanent. There is plenty of capital here and plenty of residents who would join for the loans. Rhinelander business men should organize a Building and Loan Association.



# HURRAH FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

Right Now I am Ready with a Fine Line of Christmas Gifts. Presents you Want at Prices you Like:

Silk and Cashmere Mufflers,  
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,  
Silk Suspenders,  
Gents' Fine Neckwear,

Plush Caps for Everybody,  
Gents' Silk Umbrellas,  
Gents' Gloves and Mittens,  
Gents' Night Shirts,

FREE!  FOR THE BOYS:  FREE

Every Purchaser of \$3.50 worth of Goods or over will receive their Choice of a FINE SLED or a first-class pair of Steel CLUB SKATES.

Men's Suits and Overcoats at Cut Prices for the next Thirty Days.

## LOUIS ZOLINSKY, FASHIONABLE CLOTHIER.

308 Davenport St.—Two Doors West of First National Bank.

### Deaths in the White House.

Two presidents and wives of two presidents have died in the White House. The first time that death invaded that mansion was when the grandfather of the present president, the rugged soldier and farmer, used to plain fare, out of door life and early hours, succumbed to the nervous strain, the persecution of office seekers, the worry and the physical exhaustion of official life. President William Henry Harrison died one month after his inauguration. The wife of Vice President Tyler, who succeeded General Harrison as president, died in the White House the following year. When the change was made and the Tylers moved into the White House Mrs. Tyler took the room of the dead president for her own occupancy. "I have no superstitious feeling on the subject," she wrote in one of her charming letters to a friend, "and it is as pleasant as possible."

The other death of a president in the White House was that of General Zachary Taylor in 1850. Lincoln, it will be remembered, died in a house on Tent street, to which he was taken from Ford's theater, and Garfield died at Elberon, N. J. Of the twenty-six presidents of the United States four have died in Washington—the elder Harrison, Taylor and Lincoln, and John Quincy Adams when a representative.—Boston Commonwealth.

### The Elephant Frog.

The Paris Ruppel, not to be outdone by its contemporaries, who during the summer startled the public of the French capital by the most surprising serpent stories, recently capped the climax by exhibiting at the Chicago World's fair in the department for amphibians the elephant frog.

"On the shore of the Ohio," it says, "there exists a gigantic frog—Ruppel's elephant—which exclusively feeds on the eggs of wild geese and ducks that nest in the reeds of that river. As it is not endowed with teeth for breaking the shells it swallows the eggs as they are laid by the webfooted tribes on the banks of the rivers. They are of course hard to digest in this form, but the frog knows how to get out of this dilemma. It climbs a moderate sized tree and dexterously drops down upon its stomach, the concussion breaking the shell of the egg, which is now easily digested in the shape of an omelet. It is highly interesting to observe his frogship's blinking eyes, which give expression to the utter satisfaction enjoyed by their owner. This voracious frog, as may be expected, will also be on exhibition at Chicago amid innumerable other curiosities of nature."

### Capitol Made a Raid.

Mr. Stafford G. Cook, a well known citizen of York county, who resides some three miles below Yorktown, had a singular and unique matrimonial experience in his family last evening and this morning.

Miss Nannie L. Cook was married this morning at half-past 8 o'clock to Mr. Simon Curtis at Lebanon church, Warwick county, by the Rev. W. C. Wade. Invitations were issued to this marriage, and the father of the lady and all the friends of the contracting parties were present.

Immediately after the above ceremony Miss Mahaly Cook, the eldest daughter, after witnessing the marriage of her sister drove to Williamsburg with Mr. Copeland Shield, to whom she was married in the parlor of the Spencer hotel at 12:30 today. Those who witnessed the marriage were Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, Mr. A. E. Smith, Mr. C. H. Shield and Mr. J. M. Cobb, who came up with the parties from York. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. T. C. Page, rector of Bruton Episcopal church, of this place. Mr. and Mrs. Shield left this evening for the groom's home near Yorktown. This marriage was without the consent of the lady's father.

Immediately after this marriage information reached here that the eldest son of Mr. Cook, Dr. Cook, had been married on the evening before at Yorktown to Miss Alice Minson of that place. It is understood that this marriage was also without the knowledge of the parents and family of the groom.—Cor. Richmond Dispatch.

### She Enjoyed the Eclipse.

That the ignorance of New York high school girls is duplicated, in a measure at least, across the bridge, was indicated in a Brooklyn street car on the day of the solar eclipse. As the car passed the building that afternoon a levy of these students entered. They chattered of the event, one explaining that her opportunities had been especially good, as a teacher had let her have a smoked glass at the most interesting moment and had told her all about it while she looked. "and, oh, girls," she finished, "which was it anyway, an eclipse of the sun or the moon?"—New York Times.

### A Lucky Lord Lieutenant.

It is rumored in Dublin that Lord Honghton, the new viceroy of Ireland, will very soon enter again the pleasant bonds of wedlock. The lord lieutenant is addressed as "sir," just like the Prince of Wales, and he has the privilege of kissing the young ladies presented at the drawing rooms. Some of the past lord lieutenants have kissed as many as 300 young ladies in the course of a single afternoon.—London Star.

### The Great Library of the United States.

When it is considered that the largest existing public library, that of the French government at Paris, contains as yet but 2,360,000 volumes, and that ample space exists in the edifice now rising on Capitol hill for storing more than twice that number, it will be perceived that the wants of the future are well cared for. While nearly every government edifice appears to have been built only for a generation and its uses have long overgrown its limits, this one, through the farsighted liberality of congress, will provide room for the nation's books for nearly two centuries to come.

The ultimate cost is limited to \$3,000,000, a sum somewhat less than half the cost of the Capitol or of the large building erected for the accommodation of the state, war and navy departments. The library building covers very nearly the same space as each of these government buildings (about three acres) and is constructed of solid granite, with iron, brick and marble interior. Its ample interior courts and numerous windows will render it the best lighted and best ventilated library of large proportions yet erected.—A. R. Spofford in Forum.

### Disfranchised Jurymen.

There were twelve unhappy men in Camden on election day. They were the persons drawn to serve as jurors in the trial of Francis Lingo for the murder of Mrs. Annie Miller, of Merchantville.

The cause of their unhappiness was the fact that they were not allowed to vote. The law provides that the jury drawn in a murder case must not be separated. Judge Garrison could have granted the jurymen the privilege of exercising their right of franchise by directing the constable to take the entire jury to each polling place where any of the members casts his ballot. But here the law interfered again, as under the provisions of the Werts ballot reform bill every voter must prepare his ticket secretly in a booth.—Philadelphia Record.

### Fifty Shillings for a Mustache.

A mustache is not regarded as a marketable commodity, but a man disposed of his upper lip ornament the other day to a hairless youth who envied him its possession. The two men were sitting in a cafe, when the youth, in a moment of guileless desire, said, "I will give you fifty shillings for your mustache." "Done," replied the other with dramatic promptitude, and calling for a pair of scissors he laid the mustache on the table. The young fellow protested that he was only joking, but his companion issued a county court summons for the amount agreed upon and received it without much trouble.—London Million.

### The Change of Date Explained.

Bright and early on the morning of Oct. 12 the ships of Columbus sailed into the harbor of San Salvador and signaled for a tug.

Along the golden beach a tall, dark man paced nervously.

He was a doctor and his name was Jenkins.

"What are those vessels?" demanded the doctor of an assistant who always accompanied him to answer questions. "Sir," was the reply, "those are caravels."

The doctor's determination was made in a minute.

"Caravel ahoy!" he shouted.

Columbus, who was getting impatient, made the usual response.

"Any cholera on board?" demanded Dr. Jenkins peremptorily.

Columbus replied in the negative.

"Well, you'll have to stay in quarantine anyway," the doctor announced.

In vain Columbus urged the pressing nature of his business. He had to wait until Oct. 21 before he was enabled to proceed to the discovery of America.

The fact of Columbus' detention in quarantine may account in a measure for the confusion in dates.—Detroit Tribune.

### A Great Boon to London Mechanics.

Nearly 600 young men and women have applied for membership in the splendid new Polytechnic in the Borough road. The big institution must prove the greatest boon to the densely packed district in the midst of which it stands. It does one's heart good in going over the building to see the way in which Mr. Edric Bayley and Mr. Evan Spicer, L. C. C., and other south London philanthropists have combined the usual "poly" features—gymnasium, swimming bath, laboratories, carpenter's shop, photographic studios, and so on, with excellently equipped rooms for laundry work and plain sewing.

At a small cost the men's and women's clubrooms have been given an exceedingly refined and attractive appearance. For a deposit of five shillings, to cover breakfasts, the young chemists are to be provided with a bench and cupboard full of requisites, which is wonderful in its completeness. In every department, in fact, the same thoroughness is apparent. Even the music class rooms have double doors.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Umbrellas and parasols are now fitted with clasps to hold the ribs close, instead of the silk or elastic bands formerly used. On handsome ones the clasps are of silver or gold, and add a distinctive touch of elegance.

Mourning note paper shows a rever of black only on white or blue gray.

## T. A. CHAPMAN CO.

### Winter Season.

We are showing a large and well selected Stock of Garment for Winter Wear, including

### Plain and Fur Trimmed Jackets,

Coats and Ulsters, Plush Jackets, Cloth Capes and Wraps. A large line of Seal Coats, Small Furs and Fur Trimmings guaranteed to wear.

### Colored Dress Goods,

 Both imported and of domestic manufacture from 25c a yard upward.

### Black Dress Goods

 in a large variety of new weaves. We make a Specialty of Mourning Goods.

### Silk Dress Goods

 The largest assortment of Plain and Fancy Silks ever before shown by us, including black and colored velvets. We will send samples.

## T. A. Chapman Co., Milwaukee.

Now is the time to buy your

## Winter Clothing

Select From the

### Best Assortment in Town

... It Costs no More.

→ AT W. L. BEERS.

# Lewis Hardware Co., RHINELANDER.

ACORN STOVES AND RANGES.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF MILL AND LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES IN THE CITY

A Complete Assortment of Belting, Packing and Lacing, Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Etc

# THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 10. NO. 46.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, DEC. 22, 1892.

TERMS—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

## USEFUL PRESENTS

ARE THE BEST TO MAKE.

WHAT CAN BE BETTER FOR THE BOY OR MAN THAN

## CLOTHING!

A Suit of Cloths would certainly please better than some trinket or ornament. We are not giving any sleds or anything else, but by dealing with us you can save on Five Dollars worth of goods, enough to buy a half dozen sleds. We are selling at the

## CHEAPEST PRICES IN THE CITY!

And the quality of the goods are guaranteed.

## OUR STOCK IS LARGE AND STYLISH. IN THE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

We carry the finest line in town.

WE INVITE INSPECTION AND ARE SURE TO SUIT YOU. CALL YOURSELVES AND SEE.

J. SLIMMER, PROP.

E. A. SLIMMER, MANAGER.

## SANTA - CLAUS! HEADQUARTERS FOR HOLIDAY GOODS!

SMASH!!

BANG!



BANG!

SMASH!!

Goes the prices for his benefit until after the Holidays.

Now is the time to buy your Furniture. We have the largest stock ever brought to the city, suitable for

## HOLIDAY - PRESENTS.

PARLOR SUITS, PARLOR TABLES, PARLOR CABINETS,  
WILLOW ROCKERS, FANCY WOOD ROCKERS,  
EASY CHAIRS, CHIFFONNIERS, PICTURES, ETC.

F. J. PINGRY & CO.

### CHURCHES & SOCIETIES.

**Congregational Church.**  
SERVICES every Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. and regular service at 8:30 P. M. Sabbath school immediately after morning service.

**Catholic Church.**  
SERVICES every Sunday; Mass services at 10:30 A. M.; Sunday school every Sunday at 2:30 P. M.; Vespers every alternate Sunday at 8 P. M. REV. FATHER JULY, Pastor.

**Methodist Church.**  
Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. Song Service at 7:30 P. M. and regular service 8:30 P. M. Sabbath school at 11:45 A. M. after morning service. REV. D. G. SAVAGE, Pastor.

**German Lutheran Church.**  
SERVICES twice a month. Also Sunday school. REV. J. DELUSO, Pastor.

**Baptist Church Calendar.**  
SUNDAY.  
Public Service and Sermon..... 11:00 A. M.  
Sunday School..... 12:00 M.  
Song and Praise Service..... 6:45 P. M.  
Public Service and Sermon..... 7:30 P. M.

TUESDAY.  
Young Peoples' Meeting..... 7:30 P. M.  
THURSDAY.  
General prayer meeting..... 7:30 P. M. in All are invited. All are welcome.

JOHN A. LOGAN POST, No. 202. Regular meeting 1st and 3rd Tuesday evenings of each month at hall in Brown's block.  
E. R. Crofoot, Com. L. J. Billings, Adj.

**I. O. O. F.**  
ONIDA LODGE, No. 18. Regular meeting at hall every Monday evening.  
H. P. Morrill, Sec. F. A. Hildebrand, N. G.

**D. D. FELLOWS CAMP.**  
PELICAN ENCAMPMENT, No. 18. Meets 2d and 4th Thursday of each month.  
E. L. Dimick, chief patriarch. R. Eastman, scribe.

**F. & A. M.**  
RHINELANDER LODGE, No. 212, meets first and third Thursdays in every month in the postoffice block.  
A. McPhail, Sec. W. W. Fry, W. M.

**K. O. P.**  
Flambeau Lodge No. 75. Holds regular meeting Friday nights in opera house block.  
E. G. Squier, K. of R. S. J. R. Snyder, C. C. Uniformed Rank meets every Wednesday night.

**S. O. F.**  
W. T. Miles' Camp, No. 55, Wisconsin Division, S. O. F. Meets at G. A. R. hall on the first and third Thursday evenings of each month. Visiting brothers always welcome.  
W. W. Carr, Capt.

**C. K. O. P. W.**  
Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. Meeting last Sunday of each month at 4 P. M. at Good Temple's hall.  
Rev. N. July, Rec. Sec. J. N. Kenyon, Treas.

**D. CONOVER, L. F. PORTER, H. F. PADLEY**  
Conover, Porter & Padley,  
ARCHITECTS.

Pioneer block, Knight block,  
Madison, Wis. Ashland, Wis.

### PROFESSIONAL.

**MILLER & McCORMICK,**  
Attorneys-at-Law,  
Collections sharply looked after.  
Office over First National Bank.

**A. IBAN & BARNES,**  
Attorneys-at-Law,  
RHINELANDER, WIS.  
Collections promptly attended to.  
Town and county orders bought.

**A. W. SHELTON**  
Attorney-at-Law,  
Special attention paid to homestead law and contests.  
RHINELANDER, WIS.

**PAUL BROWNE,**  
Attorney-at-Law,  
RHINELANDER, WIS.  
Collections a Specialty.

**L. J. BILLINGS,**  
Attorney & Counselor  
RHINELANDER, WIS.

**C. S. McINDOE, D. D. S.**  
Dental Parlors,  
Bank of Rhinelander Builders.

**KEITH**  
Physician & Surgeon  
Office in Brown's Block.  
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

**T. B. McINDOE,**  
Physician & Surgeon  
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.  
Office in Gray's block.

**FIRST NATIONAL**  
Bank of Rhinelander.  
Rhinelander, Wisconsin.  
DO A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.  
Best Protection for Funds.

"The Best for the Least."

## MARTIN & CO.

The Popular Cash Grocers.

Stevens Street, Rhinelander, Wis.

## Central Market, STEVENS ST.

**JAS. GLEASON,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

MEATS, PROVISIONS, FISH AND GAME.

Our customers can rely upon securing good fresh meat, fair treatment and as low prices as it can be sold for. We solicit a share of the city trade.  
Market next to C. O. D. Store, RHINELANDER, WIS.

## 3 PAPERS for \$2.00

The Weekly Wisconsin,  
The Newspaper Library,  
And This Paper,

All three one year for \$2.00.

This offer does not include any premium.

Address the publishers of this paper.

# ASH BARREL PHILOSOPHY.

The Comedy and Tragedy of a Household Recalled by Its Receptacle for Debris. An ash barrel overflowing with household refuse!

Not a very tempting object, but a volume of philosophy is stowed away among the curious debris of this fat receptacle on the curbstone. Near the top is a bit of dainty fabric—a mere fragment of a woman's handkerchief. It has fluttered in the brisk sea breeze of Newport or Long Branch, a pretty vehicle of gay flirtations. A sad spectacle it is now with its torn and soiled lace edging. Beneath this relic of the frown summer lies the ferruled end of a heavy walking stick—the gift of a fond mamma to her fair haired boy, who is considered a great swell among his fellow chuppies. The cane was a bit out of fashion when the youngster's mother presented it, and "the fellows of the club," you know, gazed him about the stick. In a fit of anger he broke the thing over his knee (a wondrous feat of strength), and it found its way next morning to the ash barrel.

Peeping from beneath a broken fruit dish is the tiny toe of a dilapidated patent leather boot. The graceful lines of a feminine foot are still there, despite the shabbiness. Do you think this scandal of a modern Venus still remembers the night that Harry Highlier begged to drink in champagne the health of his adored one from this same castoff piece of footgear?

A battered, torn and glossless silk hat of a date long past next comes to light. Through what vicissitudes has this discarded "title" accompanied paterfamilias! It would still be reposing in a corner of an attic closet had not the wife of the wearer's bosom thrown it in the rubbish pile.

What a jumble of broken objects are overturned by the pecking brook—young girl's glove; a bunch of white roses, with a card attached (compliments of Dick Dorely); a fragment of mirror, with the end of a spray of forgo-memots painted on its silver surface; shreds of material; a wedding dress; a shattered Nankeen vase; a half-cracked billiard ball and the remnant of a schoolboy's slate!

Ah, but here is a symbol of gayety—the green nose of a put bellied demijohn—rotund and robust, and not a mite concerned by its present unfortunate position. Its fiery contents, long since disappeared down the throats of men, helped to cheer as well as make fool the drinkers at its foot. The scraggy, which stands like a soft wall between a sharp edged brick and the wretched sides of the demijohn had saved the latter from destruction. Good! usually attends the wicked and unthinking.

Some scraps of paper are blown toward by the strong autumn breeze. They are fragments of a letter. "Must be—money immediately—been foolish—lost all—gambling—mean to reform your refusal—will be ruined."

Here is another scrap of paper, with girlish scrawl on its much soiled surface. "Dearest Harry—never thought—of me—very happy—call soon—your own."—New York Recorder.

## Dr. Laing's Method of Distilling.

Some interesting processes in obtaining distilled or lighter products from mineral oils have been described by Dr. Laing, of Edinburgh, before the Royal Scottish Society of Arts. Among them he names the arrangement of a still in such a manner that the oil is continuously being distilled into itself until the required density is obtained. Dr. Laing showed that radiant heat is a powerful agent in breaking down oil vapors, and can be utilized by passing the gases as they leave the still through a superheater at a high temperature, placed between the still and the condenser.

His ingenious method for distilling under pressure—by means of which a hold is kept on all the considerable gases until liquefied—he describes as consisting of a relief tank interposed between the pressure valve and the condenser, into which the gases escape as they come from the still, the pressure here getting distributed over such a large area that it is practically reduced to nil, the oil running to the receiver at ordinary atmospheric pressure.

Dr. Laing's new form of still for preventing oils being broken down, as in distilling for lubricating oils and paraffine wax, is so constructed that the non-conducting heavy residues which are continually forming under distillation are constantly being removed from the source of heat.—New York Sun.

## The Wires Under the Sea.

The world's submarine cables now measure about 143,011 nautical miles, 11,168 sections. Different governments control 833 sections, or 13,883 miles, France claiming 3,269 miles, Great Britain 1,599, Germany 1,510, and Italy 627 miles. The remaining 833 cables, aggregating 129,628 miles, are owned by private companies. This great length of cable has been nearly all made on the banks of the Thames, but Italy now has cable factory, and France will soon have two. To lay and repair the cables requires the constant service of a specially equipped fleet of thirty-seven vessels of 56,955 tons.—Ohio State Journal.

## Sold Beds Besides Preaching.

An active pastor, who has now retired on both ministerial and commercial, was for many years partner in an bedstead business, and was not named. He was accustomed to boast at his connection with business ended him to live in a good house, to his wife well, to educate his children, to keep a respectable table for his needs, to help the poor and to benefit a church, all of which was true.—Natal Review.

## A Reply from Tennessee.

On one occasion it was publicly stated that Tennessee had drawn his inspiration from Horace and Keats, and a correspondent wrote to ask him if this were "No," he replied: "Horace and Keats were great masters, but not my own."—New York Tribune.

# The Chinaman's "Yellow Oath."

One of the strangest judicial proceedings perhaps ever witnessed is that of the Chinaman taking what he is pleased to call the "yellow oath." The "oath" or declaration is always written on a piece of "sacred" paper, and is as follows:

"This is to call the spirits, both good and evil, to descend and watch over the trial of ———, who is charged with murdering ———. If I swear falsely and tell one untruth, or do not make statements according to the facts in the case, I humbly beg the celestial terrestrial spirits to redress the wrong done to ——— and to punish me immediately for having been a false witness: to arrest my soul in its flight; to make me perish by the sword, or to cause me to die while on the sea far from home. This is my true and solemn oath, uttered by my own lips, and signed by me this, the ——— day of the ——— month in the ——— year of the reign of the Emperor ———; and in proof of the earnestness of my declarations, may my soul be destroyed as I now destroy this paper—by fire." Immediately after the witness finishes reading his "yellow oath" a lighted candle is handed to him, and the paper is given as fuel for the flames.

To the writer's certain knowledge this form of oath has been administered but once in an American court of justice—during the trial of Wong Ah Foo, who was accused of murdering Loi Ah Gien at San Francisco in 1885. In China the candle used in this extraordinary ceremony is made from the fat of criminals, who have undergone the death penalty.—St. Louis Republic.

## A Practical Illustration.

Uncle Silas was the best posted man on general topics in the village, and a hunter of renown as well. He also had a virago for a wife. Dear, dear, what a temper that woman had! She was the only thing on earth of which Uncle Silas was afraid.

One day a class of school children called on the old man. They were sent by their teacher to get some facts in natural history.

"We've come," said the spokesman of the class, "to ask you some questions, Uncle Silas, about the habits and customs of the wildcat."

Uncle Silas had been very glad to see them, as the broad smile on his face testified. But now he looked very much alarmed.

"H-u-s-h!" he said, with a cautious gesture, "who on earth sent ye here on such a errand?"

"Miss Knowles, our teacher," said the class in concert.

"Waal, she oughter know better. I ain't never had anything to say about them thar critters since—oh, Lordy, thar she comes!"

And Uncle Silas lit out as a tall woman armed with a broom lit him.

"Think ye smart, do ye?" she screamed. "Wanter know about wildcats, hey? Got up a joke on the ole man, but I'll teach ye to joke on facts. Take that home for yer pains."

Whack, whack, went the broom, and it did not fail in its aim, as two of the boys who were the last to get out could easily prove. Detroit Free Press.

## Japanese Dentistry.

"The Japanese use no instrument for extracting teeth, but lift them out with the thumb and forefinger," said Henry Baker to a guest of the Southern, who was wearing his jaw in a sling as the result of a pair of forceps slipping and getting more than they were sent for.

"While jolly Dick Hubbard was minister to Japan I visited that country and spent a pleasant week with him. One day I was troubled with the toothache, and Mr. Hubbard took me to a dentist and explained to the subtle colored operator that I wanted the grinder extracted. I was placed in a bamboo chair and tilted slightly back. The dentist examined my teeth, talking volubly meanwhile to Uncle Sam's representative. Suddenly his thumb and forefinger closed on the troublesome tooth, and before I had the faintest idea of what was going to happen he lifted it out and held it up before me, smiling at the same time that vacant smile peculiar to the children of the orient. 'You were waiting for the forceps, were you?' said Minister Hubbard, with a laugh. 'They don't use 'em here.'—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## A Goldfish Has Sport.

I was much interested one day in the actions of a goldfish in an aquarium. The fish was resting quietly within a few inches of the surface, when it suddenly ejected a fish scale from its mouth.

As the scale was slowly sinking, the fish suddenly darted downward, drew the scale into its mouth and rose toward the surface, where it remained motionless for several moments. The whole performance was repeated several times.

Whatever may have been the exact motive which prompted these actions on the part of the fish, we may fairly conclude that the object was recreation.—Youth's Companion.

## A Strange Feasting Custom.

There was a strange custom in the Isle of Lewis, when the people used to gather to the church of St. Malvay at night, each family bringing provisions, and each family furnishing a peck of malt, which was brewed into ale. One who was chosen for the purpose waded into the sea up to his middle and poured out a cup of ale, calling on a sea god called Shony to favor the people through the coming year. The people, after seeing the ceremony performed, returned to the church, and then went to the fields to spend the rest of the night in revelry.—New York Tribune.

## Making a Monkey Useful.

A cook on board ship taught his monkey to hand the wood, and in other ways to assist him in doing the kitchen work. African apes, when they go in a body to plunder gardens and plantations, are adroit enough to station a sentinel in a tree, who informs the plunderers of the approach of any person by uttering a shriek.—Harper's Young People.

Your tree for the little ones will be incomplete without some of those ornaments at Reed & Son's.

If you want to make a Christmas present of a watch or clock, Blunder, the jeweler, is the man to consult.

John Colman is selling a large number of the celebrated Standard sewing machines throughout the county now-a-days. It is the best machine on the market.

The jewelry trade is usually the best for holidays, and Blunder has purchased a big stock suitable for the occasion this year. Call at his store in the opera house block before you buy anything in that line.

For Christmas and New Years the "Soo" line will sell round trip tickets between all local stations on its line at fare and one-third. Tickets on sale Dec. 24, 25, 26 and 31, 1892, Jan'y 1 and 2, 1893. Limited to return up to and including Jan. 3, 1893.

E. S. Shepard has opened an office over the Potter Drug Co's store on Davenport street, where he can be found ready for business from now on. The office is neatly fitted up and is in a convenient location.

The Methodist church society will have an entertaining Christmas program of exercises at the church Saturday evening. Recitations and music will occupy the time until 9:00 o'clock when an old time Christmas tree entertainment will delight the little ones.

The Episcopal ladies' social and bazaar at the Grand Opera House last evening was a highly successful affair both financially and socially. A large number were served supper and about twenty couple enjoyed dancing until nearly midnight.

The New Grand Opera House management will soon purchase the scenery and fixtures of the Grand, and the former will be the only opera house in town. The move will result in bringing a greater number of shows to town, as the rivalry of two houses always keeps out the good attractions.

The examination of a number of witnesses was made before Municipal Judge Browne Monday to determine whether or not there was any foundation for some very serious charges which a girl made against an expoliceman. The examination terminated without any evidence sufficiently damaging to justify issuing a warrant.

## Town Board Proceedings.

On motion the following order was made: County of Oneida } ss. Town of Pelican. }

Whereas, upon the application of six free-holders residing in said town of Pelican, for laying out a highway therein, which proposed highway is set forth and described in said application as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the quarter line through the center of section 20 town 36 N. of Range 9 E. with the wagon road as now laid out through said section hence running east, on said quarter line to the East quarter post of section 20. We the undersigned supervisors of said town did on the 23rd day of August 1892 make out a notice and fix therein a time and place at which we would meet and decide upon such application and did meet on the 20th day of August 1892 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day at the office of the Town Clerk of the Town of Pelican in Oneida county, Wisconsin, it being the time and place fixed by us in said notice, and having been first satisfied by due proof that the notice aforesaid had been duly given five days previous to the time of our said meeting to all occupants of the lands through which such highway may pass by serving each of them personally with such notice, or by a copy thereof left at the usual place of abode of such occupants, with some member of the family of suitable age and discretion, to whom the contents of such notice was explained, and had also been posted in three public places in said town ten days before the said meeting in the manner required by law. We did then and there proceed to examine personally said highway and did hear any and all reasons offered for or against the laying out of the same, and it being our opinion that the public good will be promoted thereby we did decide to lay out such highway as is hereafter described. Now therefore pursuant to said application we, the said supervisors do hereby order and determine that a highway be and the same hereby is laid out in said town as follows to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the quarter line through the center of section 20 town 36 north of range 9 east, with the wagon road as now laid out through said out through said section; hence running east on said quarter line to the east quarter post of section 20 in said town, the same being an accurate survey of said highway caused by us to be made. The line of said survey is the center

of said highway and the same is laid out of the width of four rods.

Given under our hands this 20th day of August, 1892.

A. W. Brown, } Supervisors.  
Chas. Wilson,  
J. E. Hilber }

On motion Board adjourned until September 1st, 1892, at 3 p. m.

WM. W. CARR,  
Town Clerk.

September 1st 1892 3 p. m. Board met pursuant to adjournment. Roll call A. W. Brown and J. E. Hilber present. Chas. Wilson absent. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. On motion the following bills were allowed and Chairman and Clerk instructed to draw orders for same.

No.	To	Fund	Am't.
245	Spafford & Cole,	Pauper	\$ 18 35
246	J. H. Doorn	"	3 45
247	C. R. Hanson	"	16 50
248	Edw. Smith	"	1 00
249	Edw. Smith	"	29 00
250	Edw. Smith	"	12 00
251	S. A. Wright	General	2 00
252	C. Smith	"	22 00
253	P. Pank	"	1 00
254	N. Garland	"	3 00
255	Dell & Lehesman	"	1 00
256	W. W. Carr	"	3 00
257	J. W. Carr	"	3 00
258	W. W. Carr	"	17 00

On motion Chairman and Clerk were instructed to draw orders for salaries of Police, Health officer and Town Clerk.

On motion Board adjourned until September 9th 1892 at 3 p. m.

WM. CARR,  
Town Clerk.

# Xmas Carols!

# Goods for the Holidays.

We are offering a Complete line of SILK and CHIFFON HANDKERCHIEFS, Gloves, Neckwear and Laces, and are also making a

## Special Price

—ON—

Cloaks, Jackets and Shawls.

—AND IN—

Housekeeper's Goods, Table Linens, Napkins, and Table Spreads.

## Our Shoe Stock

Is Going at Reduced Prices.

The entire stock of

# Mens and Boy's OVERCOATS.

Is offered at a great reduction.

Don't fail to call and see what a Little money will buy.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

September 9th 1892 3 p. m.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Roll call C. Wilson and J. E. Hilber present. A. W. Brown absent. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. On motion the following bills were allowed and Chairman and Clerk instructed to draw orders for same.

No.	To	Fund	Am't.
250	M. Langdon	Pauper	\$5 00
251	F. D. Briggs	"	5 00
252	J. P. Briggs	"	5 00
253	The Rhinelander Hospital Co.	"	10 00
254	Shoemaker	General	125 00
255	Joshua and Chace	"	5 00
256	J. E. Hilber	"	5 00
257	John Johnson	Road	50 00
258	Samuel Marks	"	5 00

On motion Board adjourned until September 30th 1892 at 9 p. m.

WM. CARR,  
Town Clerk.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on January 6, 1893, viz: George A. Chase, H. E. No. 6370 for the Lots 3, 4 and 5, section 24, township 37 north, range 8 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Theodore Calkins, W. A. Boyce, Chas. Williams, Lawrence Doyle, of Rhinelander, Wis.

E. B. SANDERS, Register.

Land Office at Wausau, Wis., Nov. 18, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on Jan. 5, 1893, viz: Tedlis Bertrand, H. E. No. 6083, for lot 2, Sec. 17, T. 33 north, R. 9 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles Girard, Geo. Bertrand, Joseph Thompson and Mike Stalk, of Rhinelander, Wis.

E. B. SANDERS, Register.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Wausau, Wis., Nov. 1, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the circuit court at Rhinelander, Wis., on Dec. 15, 1892, viz: John Peterson, H. E. No. 6288, for lot 3 Sec. 18 township 37 N., R. 9 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land: Geo. T. Oleson, Otto H. Oleson, Andrew Clementson and Ole Hanson, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

E. B. SANDERS, Register.

Land Office at Wausau, Wis., Nov. 1, 1892.

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E. B. SANDERS, Register.

# J. Weisen's Provision Depot.

Is always stocked with reasonable goods. The finest butter eggs and everything usual found in a provision store. Potatoes at 10¢ a bushel or 1¢ a lb. Give us a call. Brown street.

# Don't Forget the Place

Lake View House.

CHAS. WILSON, PROP. Day and week board at reasonable rates. A first-class house in every respect. Apartments for Michigan men.

# Oneida House.

Thos Crowley, Prop.

—Fir t-class Hotel in Every Respect,—

Quarters for Commercial Men. First-class Saloon Room. Rates \$1.50 per day.



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## H. LEWIS,

# Wine, Liquor and Cigar ME RHANT.

Stockman Block. Rhinelander, Wis.

My goods are the very best, and I can supply customers at Chicago and Louisville wholesale prices.

Fine California Wines a Specialty.

Give me a call and sample goods and prices

# A Square Talk on HOLIDAY - GOODS.

Is at times Interesting.

# CRUSOE & CO.,

Carry the Finest Stock of Dry Goods all the year round, and it isn't to be supposed that they will be behind at so important a season as the Holidays

Silk Covered Down Pillows,

China Silk Head Rests,

Plush Toilet Cases,

Manicure Sets, Etc.

They have got a Stock especially for the Present-giving Buyers which is on a par with all the other lines of goods in this Mammoth Establishment.

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## CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

With summer and sun behind you,  
With winter and shade before,  
You crowd in your regal splendor  
Through the autumn's closing door.  
White as the snow that is coming,  
Red as the rose that is gone,  
Pink as the blush of the dawn,  
Complacent, winsome, stately,  
You throng in the wane of the year,  
Trooping an army with banners  
When the leafless woods are bare.

Sweet is your breath as of spices  
From a far sea island blown,  
Chaste your robes as of vestals  
Trimming their lamps alone.  
Strong as your hearts, and sturdy  
The life that in roof and stem  
Smolders and glows till it sparkles  
In each fiery diadem.  
Nothing of bloom and odor  
Have your peerless legions lost,  
Marching in fervid beauty  
To challenge the death white frost.

So to the eye of sorrow  
You bring a flicker of light:  
The cheek that was wan with illness  
Scales at your faces bright.  
The children laugh in greeting,  
And the dear old people say:  
"Here are the selfsame darlings  
We loved in our own young day."  
As, summer and sun behind you,  
Winter and shade before,  
You crowd in your regal splendor  
Through the autumn's closing door.  
—Harper's Bazar.

## VIRTUE IN ENDURANCE.

Teach the Children to Endure Hardships with Fortitude.

At the present time so much is said about the duty of manifesting sympathy, especially toward children in the little misfortunes which seem to them so great, that we are led to wonder whether there is not danger of showing too much pity? Whether our too free and ready expressions of compassion or sympathy may not tend to weaken the resolution and force which is essential to heroism? And to consider if the latter be not too grand a quality to be thus imperiled?

In a certain family of young people of all ages, from four to eighteen years, the features of heroic endurance in all things, both physical and moral, is so marked a trait as to excite the wondering admiration of all beholders. At the same time the children are as tender of heart and compassionate as they are brave. Their parents are the one of old New England Puritan stock the other of purely Huguenot descent, thus the inheritance of tenderness and strength came alike from both. One might say that it was all a mere matter of inherited qualities but for the fact that two of the eight children had been adopted by a childless sister of the mother, and in these two, while the inherent courage would come to the front in cases of severe trial, it but rarely showed itself in the small frets and accidents of daily life. In a conversation with the mother this difference was mentioned and she was asked to what she attributed it. She replied:

"My sister and I agree perfectly in most of our methods of training, but in one we do not. I have always made it a rule to let my children see that though I tenderly sympathized with them while they made no complaints, they could receive but scant pity from me if they sought it.

"If Jack hurt himself quite badly, when he first went to live with my sister, he might shed a tear or two, if the pain were severe, but he made no outcry and sought no aid unless it were really needed. A few days ago I was truly grieved that when he crushed his finger in the door he began to cry aloud, and rushed up to his aunt, who kissed his finger and bound it up amid many compassionate phrases, or others more hurtful, such as 'Naughty door; auntie shall have to whip the door.' Unless this course be speedily altered (and it must be, or my husband and I cannot consent to leave the children with my sister) both Jack and Lucy will be ruined in this respect. They will become cowards, and cowardice is the worst of all faults; for it is the mother of all crimes."

"Of all crimes?" we asked, doubtfully.

"Well," smiling—"perhaps that is a little too strong a phrase, but truly I think that fear is the root of most sins. The boy who fears the ridicule of unworthy associates will use tobacco and, later on, strong liquors, although he may have an actual distaste for them, in order to make himself manly. He fights because he fears some one will say that he is afraid. The girl marries a man for whom she cares little or nothing because she fears she may be called an old maid; or she trails a long dress over filthy streets in a manner which is revolting to all her dainty instincts, because she fears that her dress may be ridiculed as out of style. Both men and women live beyond their means for fear they may be esteemed poor, and pretend to tastes which they have not for fear they be not thought well of. From first to last in all our lives, lies and deceit in all their shades proceed from fear of some sort."

"Not quite all," was insisted. "There are lies of jealousy, envy, covetousness, malice, even of benevolence."

"Even these," continued the mother, "may usually be traced to some form of fear. Jealousy is a fear that some one else may be better loved or more highly favored than we; envy is a fear that some one may surpass us; malice itself is more often aroused by fear than by any other one of a half dozen motives; even benevolent lies are probably induced by a fear of ill consequences to others if the truth be told."

Whether the speaker was quite right in her reasoning it is not now necessary to discuss; we would only draw attention to the value of an early training in habits of endurance.

A little girl of four years, the granddaughter of a once famous American statesman, was playing in the parlor of his fine, old-fashioned country house. The warming fireplace of more ancient days had been filled in with brick, in order that a modern stove might be used. Against a lower corner of the brickwork rested a piece of polished iron about eighteen inches square and

nearly an inch thick. What was behind that piece of iron had often puzzled the child, and the answer that it "covered the opening left in the brick-work, so that straw could be thrust up the chimney and lighted to burn it out without removing the stove," conveyed no meaning to her perplexed mind. In her eyes the queer square of iron covered the entrance to some enchanted region where little girls must necessarily delight to go.

Accordingly, with all her little strength, she tugged away at the barrier. She saw an irregular opening and caught a gleam of sunlight filtering down the flue. She sought to look further; but the iron was too heavy, and fell from the tiny fingers upon the tiny toes with crushing weight. The stately old grandfather raised the iron and took the silent child upon his knee. Kissing her, he said, kindly:

"It must have hurt you very much, my pet."

The little face was all a-quiver with pain, tears stood in the brave, brown eyes, and the words faltered as they came:

"It's all 'n' only for 'little while."

"That's right, darling," said the child's mother, gently removing shoe and stocking from the little foot, now found to have been seriously hurt; "that's right! Mother's brave little girl knows that crying only makes the hurt last longer."

The poor baby could not keep the tears from running down her little cheeks, pale from the suffering, but she did refrain from making the least outcry, or even moan.

After she had been carried away in her mother's arms, to sleep away the exhaustion of pain, her grandfather, with tears of pity and admiration in his eyes, said, emphatically:

"I have always loved my daughter-in-law, but never have I admired her so much as to-day. She is teaching her children to be heroes! That child will make her mark in the world, someday. God bless her!"

The grandsire was right. The child became a woman of marked character and ability. She was but nineteen at the outbreak of our civil war, but such was her ardent and enthusiasm, tempered by reason and strengthened by courage, that she was among the first to enter into hospital service, working until carried off by a fever almost at the close of the war.

This noble woman's childish training in habits of endurance would have proved equally useful to her in any vocation. There is not a possible career in which we are not called upon to meet hardships of one sort or another. Has one done one's best, striving honorably to deserve only commendation, and then won but blame or ridicule, the weakness of yielding to mortification can but render the matter worse. Is one reproved, even harshly, one may make the admonition fruitful of good results. Sickness, misfortune, poverty, disillusion, even undeserved shame and death itself lose half their terrors when bravely faced and endured. In a measure this lesson can be taught to the youngest; the oldest cannot afford to cease from learning it. To grow strong by suffering one must have learned to endure hardships with fortitude. Suffering of any sort, not as borne, is debilitating, enervating, destructive.

How much of future strength depends upon early training in the exercise of true courage, comparatively few seem to remember. It is so easy to pity, caress and openly sympathize with a sobbing child; so hard to treat its hurts—whether moral or physical—with a touch as firm as tender; being brave, that the child may also be brave. Yet it is as undoubtedly a duty to teach fortitude as it is to teach truthfulness. If the mother whose opinions have been quoted be correct in her views, truthfulness itself is largely dependent upon courage. A naturally timid person may, indeed, be also naturally honest; yet it seems almost impossible for such a person to retain absolute honesty of word and act; and the most unhappy of mortals are those who have not the courage to support the real truthfulness of their natures.

—Helen Everson Smith, in N. Y. Independent.

How She Got It Into Her Head. A class in the Cumminsville intermediate school was engaged in the study of geography when the question as to who discovered the Pacific ocean came up. It was agreed that it was Balboa.

"Now who was Balboa?" asked the teacher.

"He was a shoemaker," answered a little twelve-year-old girl.

"Oh, no; you are mistaken," said the teacher; "but how did you get that into your head?"

"I saw it in the history, and here it is," answered the girl.

The history said that Balboa was a "free-booter," and the child insisted much to the amusement of her fellow-pupils, that that meant that he made shoes for nothing. Consequently he must have been a shoemaker.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Wisdom from a Child.

A story is told of a Harvard professor who entertained a number of advanced students at his rooms with a learned dissertation upon the expansion of heat and contraction of cold. He gave numerous illustrations of an interesting and convincing character and his guests were evidently greatly instructed and pleased, while he appeared in the best of moods with his success. As he took his seat his little daughter, who was sitting in a corner with her doll, asked: "Papa, if cold contracts, why did the frozen water break my glass last night?" The great scientist and the clever students were alike dumfounded by the question. No answer was attempted. Which was the greater teacher—the college professor or his little child?—Drake's Magazine.

"You will excuse me for saying so, Miss Hawkins, but you have a beautiful foot." "So I've been told, Mr. Wappy—and perhaps you will excuse me for saying that you ought to see papa's."

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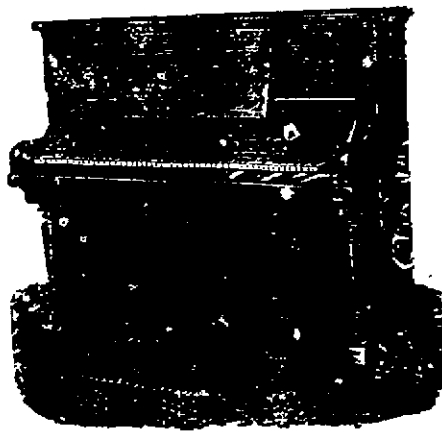
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## LIFELONG FRIENDS.

THE STRANGE FRIENDSHIP OF EMERSON AND CARLYLE.

Their Views Were Almost Diametrically Opposed—Dissimilar in Temperament and Tastes—Disliked Each Other as Thinkers, but Loved as Men.

The friendship of Goethe and Schiller, of Beaumont and Fletcher, of Irving and Paulding, of Socrates and Plato, have often been noticed as among the friendships of literary or philosophical minds.

But perhaps one of the strongest literary friendships was the lifelong intimacy between Emerson and Carlyle.

This intimacy was not fostered by personal contact, for Emerson and Carlyle met each other only upon two or three occasions. All their lives a wide ocean of space divided them, and a wide ocean of tastes and temperament. It would be hard to find two men who were more totally unlike. Carlyle, was fierce, tumultuous, the most terrific scold in all history. Emerson was mild and benignant as an afternoon in September. Carlyle frowned like a thunder cloud, and Emerson glowed like a sunburst.

Carlyle seemed to despair of the future of the race and believe that the crazy old world was rattling on the down grade to destruction. Emerson was one of the most persistent optimists in all history. The past looked great to him, the present looked grand and the future looked grander. Carlyle's style was jerky, explosive and smashed together like a railroad wreck. Emerson's style was compact, smooth and epigrammatic. Carlyle wrote long histories like "Frederick the Great" and the "French Revolution," which read like a long drawn out series of spasms, as if their author's pen was afflicted with the St. Vitus dance. Emerson wrote short, compact essays, in which every thought was packed in the smallest possible compass.

The views of these two men were almost diametrically opposed. Carlyle, especially in his later days, seemed to believe in an absolute monarchy. He admired the czar of Russia. His great historical heroes were men who had ruled men with a hand of iron. Emerson was a firm champion of republican institutions.

Both Emerson and Carlyle were semi-invalids all their lives. But Emerson's invalidism only served to draw out the latent sunshine of his nature. The more he was chained by disease the sweeter grew his disposition. Carlyle's invalidism made him rage like a caged tiger. All his life long he thundered loud denunciations at his own stomach. Emerson wished to be known as a lover of men; Carlyle called the public "mosty fools."

Yet these two men, so dissimilar in their tastes and temperaments, maintained a lifelong friendship, and in fact Emerson and Edward Irving were about

the only men of this generation that Carlyle ever spoke of with respect. "Santor Resartus," Carlyle's first lengthy work and probably his masterpiece, was first brought out, in book form, in America by Emerson. The first words of warm appreciation that the book received came from this side of the Atlantic. In England it was received with gibes and sneers and contempt. It was, and still remains, one of the strangest books that was ever written, but it is full charged with Carlyle's volcanic and dynamic genius. Emerson was one of the first to appreciate this genius and help to find it a public.

All of Carlyle's successive books as they appeared found a warm admirer in Emerson, though he must have violently disagreed with many of their sentiments.

A perpetual correspondence was kept up between the two men. In this correspondence Emerson was at his best, and Carlyle never was more characteristic than in his letters to Emerson. He must have, in his inmost heart, despised the theories and thoughts expressed in Emerson's books, for his whole life was a battle against these theories and thoughts. But in spite of this radical difference of ideas there was something about the man he liked. Emerson must have abominated many of the expressed opinions of Carlyle, and yet he was powerfully impressed by Carlyle's personality.

They both hated each other as thinkers, but loved each other as men.

This friendship ought to demonstrate that the strongest attachments grow up sometimes between men of entirely divergent tendencies of thought. Men seek their opposites for friends as they seek their opposites for wives. It is easy for one man to like and respect another man without agreeing with him. It is possible, however, that if Emerson and Carlyle had been thrown into closer intimacy they would not have continued their friendship so long.

Carlyle was not an easy man to live with, as his own wife discovered to her sorrow. He became a chronic scold. He found fault with his food. He scolded if a draft of air blew too rudely upon his cheek. He was mad if a dog barked, a cat mewled or a hen cackled. He hated all his neighbors inversely as he loved himself. And genius as he was, his style seems to indicate that he loved himself very intensely. Emerson, on the other hand, may be written as one who loved his fellow man. Humanity had so large a place in his universe that there was no room for self.

Not a pleasant man to live with for a term of years was Thomas Carlyle. It is doubtful if the sunny temperament of Emerson could have maintained its sunshine if brought in constant contact with such a human bear.—S. Watterson Ford in Yankee Blade.

One Thing That Goes to Waste. "One secret of the Chicago packers' great fortunes is simple," said a resident of that city. "They don't waste anything. The meat the customer orders

thing is made use of but the squeal. They can't catch that, so it is wasted."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

A Lively Jockey.

I smile as I call to mind the day when I married a well known jockey to an equally popular baronet's daughter. How he did make the money fly! He gave me a diamond pin, my clerk got a five pound note, and the two witnesses, both sporting men, a "tenner" each. Some of the terms he used were decidedly horsey. For instance, he referred affectionately to his horses as "smart little filly; little bit skittish; wants careful jockeyship, but a demon when she gets the bit in her mouth, and yet the smartest in the field."

"Look at the rare style she comes to the post!" he joyfully cried, as the lady walked up the room; and "now we're under starter's orders!" as I commenced the ceremony.

When I asked the lady if she would "take this man," etc., and she answered in a clear voice "I will," he remarked, "Takes the fence like a daisy," and on putting the same question to him the answer was, "It's 20 to 1 on I Will."

When all was over and they were hitched into double harness, he flung his arms around her and kissed her impulsively; then turning to us all as we stood smiling he sententiously remarked, "Rattling good finish." As my jockey friend left the room and entered the carriage he whispered, "Back my mount for the Chester cup next week." I did—it won.—A Register in London Tit-Bits.

History of an African Boat.

A little vessel having a remarkable history has plied for years on Lake Tanganyika. Her story illustrates the progress in that region from slavery toward civilization. The boat, known as the Calabash, was originally a huge tree trunk, cut down by the axes of the natives with enormous labor, and then with ax and adz and fire molded into shape. Boats like the Calabash are excellent sea vessels, though in their lines they suggest rather a clumsy hippopotamus than a swan.

On one of her voyages, after she had served as a trading canoe for two years, she entered the port of Ujiji, where she was bought by an Mwari slave trader. For three years she plied back and forth across the lake, bringing cargoes of wretched men, women and children to the Ujiji slave market. One day a load of slaves had just been landed on the shore when Mr. Hore, who had recently come to Ujiji as an agent of the London Missionary Society, saw the little craft and decided that she was just about what he needed for exploratory voyages around the lake.

He succeeded in purchasing her, and the little boat was once more launched upon Tanganyika as the first missionary vessel on the lake. Consecrated to the cause of peace she became known in time to every tribe as the harbinger of good will.—Chicago Post.

## ARTIFICIAL GOLD.

HOW ALCHEMISTS USED TO MAKE IT IN THE OLDEN TIME.

Is Brought to Meet of Them an Unhappy Fate—If One Failed to Carry Out an Extravagant Promise He Lost His Life. An American Turns a Trick.

It has often been stated, and with truth, that modern chemistry is indebted for much of its knowledge to the alchemists of old, whose experiments for the purpose of making gold by artifice were certainly extraordinary to the utmost point of absurdity. Some of them actually attempted to imprison the sun's rays, which they tried to calcine and powder, the rays being supposed to consist of pure golden sparks. Others sought to obtain the philosopher's stone, which was to transmute all other metals into gold, from honey, sugar, wine, blood, and even rainwater. Dead bodies were dug up from their graves, and saltpeter was extracted from them to serve as an ingredient. Still others believed that gold grew from seed, other metals merely furnishing a fruitful soil in which the yellow germs developed like plants.

In a work now rare, called the "History of Ancient Pharmacy," it is mentioned that Raymond Nully was said to have transformed 50,000 pounds of mercury into gold for the English King Edward III, and that from this supply of the yellow metal the first rose nobles were coined. The credibility of the story is somewhat diminished, however, by the circumstance that the same monarch was soon after obliged to coin money from his own and the queen's crown, and from the golden vessels of churches and cloisters. It is gravely recorded that the Emperor Frederick III, on Jan. 15, 1648, at Prague, changed three pounds of mercury into two and one-half pounds of gold by means of one grain of a lead powder given to him by a man named Richthausen. He created this man Baron of Chaos, and from the gold a medal was made which bore an inscription referring to its artificial origin. This medal was long preserved in the Vienna treasury.

In 1705 a Saxon lieutenant named Paykull was taken prisoner by Charles XII at Warsaw and condemned to death. He promised to make \$1,000,000 worth of gold each year if his life were spared. In the presence of witnesses Paykull changed six ounces of lead into gold by means of a tincture which contained antimony, sulphur and saltpeter among other ingredients. Out of this gold medals were stamped. But Paykull must have failed in subsequent attempts, because he was afterward executed. If this goose had been able to lay real golden eggs it is to be presumed that he would not have met with so melancholy a fate.

The business of manufacturing gold in those days seems to have been an extremely dangerous one, commonly

bringing persons who pursued it to a violent death. George Hunsauer promised to transform thirty-six hundred weight of iron into gold for the prince of Wurtemberg. The prince detected a boy, who had been concealed in the laboratory, in the act of putting gold in the crucible. He thereupon ordered an iron gallows to be constructed, from which the imprudent fakir was hanged in 1697. Two other goldmakers were likewise hanged from this same gallows at Stuttgart in 1696 and 1733 respectively.

In 1677 a man named Krohnemann entered the service of the marquis of Brandenburg with the rank of colonel. He soon won reputation as a gold miner, and was given charge of the mint and mines. Subsequently he was suspected of fraud, and on his trial it was proved that he had stolen gold and silver from the treasury of the margrave for use in the deception. He was condemned to be hanged.

A quack named Daniel supplied Italian apothecaries with a wonderful gold powder called "usufur," which was supposed to have astonishing medicinal value. Pretending that the art of compounding this usufur with other drugs was a mystery known only to himself, he directed his patients not to permit the apothecaries to mix the ingredients of his prescriptions, but to buy them, including the usufur, and bring them to him for putting together. He mixed the drugs, omitting the usufur, in which manner he succeeded in having restored to him the gold powder, previously sold by him at a high price to the apothecaries. The powder soon became famous, and the quack finally offered to teach Duke Cosimo II of Florence the art of making gold. The duke paid Daniel 20,000 ducats for the secret, and the swindler fled to France with the money.

Count Cajetan in 1705, in the presence of Frederick I of Prussia, changed one pound of mercury into gold by means of a red tincture. Subsequently he promised to make \$6,000,000 worth of gold in six weeks, but, failing to keep his word, he was hanged, draped in gold leaf, which became the customary method of dealing with alchemists. The tribe of alchemists is not yet entirely extinct. In 1880 an American named Wise duped a member of the Rohan family and a collateral descendant of the "necklace cardinal," whom Cagliostro deceived by pretending to make gold. Wise got a considerable sum of money from Rohan and decamped. Only a few days ago the writer picked up a little pamphlet on a bookstall in New York which contained several pages of advertisements of a substance for transmuting other metals into gold, the price being only five dollars.—Washington Star.

The Rainiest Day of the Moon.

A celebrated aeronaut asserts, after patient investigation, that the ninth day of the moon is the most rainy day of the whole twenty-eight, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon the rainiest hour of the day.—Chambers' Journal.

The Fate of Famous Halls.

The outcry which has been raised against the destruction of Nelson's old flagship, the Foudroyant, makes it interesting to trace the end of other famous vessels.

The Shannon, which fought and captured the Chesapeake, was broken up at Chatham, parts of her hull being sold at a fancy price. Sir Francis Drake's Golden Hind came to a similar end at Deptford, a chair made out of her timbers being one of the treasures of Oxford university. The Resolute, which went in search of Sir John Franklin, and after being abandoned in an ice waste was picked up by an American whaler and returned refitted by the United States government to this country, was moored in the Medway for some years afterward, but ultimately taken in dock and pulled to pieces, a suit of furniture fashioned from her oaken timbers being sent as a memento to the American president. The Sovereign of the Seas, the first British three decker, built in the time of Charles I, "to the great glory of the English nation, and not to be paralleled in the whole Christian world," was accidentally destroyed by fire at Chatham after seeing much and long service.

Of Captain Cook's Endeavor not a trace is left, though several of his scientific instruments have been preserved, nor is there any trace of the Victoria, which made the first voyage round the world. The Betsy Cairns, which brought William of Orange to this country in 1688, was cast away 138 years later.—London Standard.

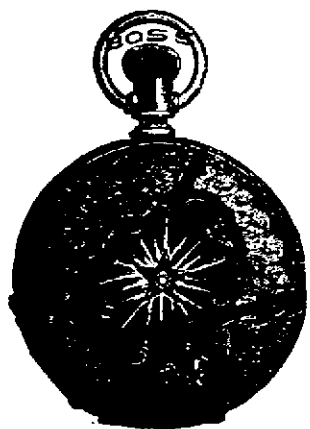
Paving with Rubber Blocks.

Some new ideas have lately attracted attention in the matter of pavements. Among these is the paving of a bridge by a German engineer with india rubber, the result having been so satisfactory as to induce its application on a much larger scale, a point in its favor being that it is more durable than asphalt and not slippery.

In London a section of roadway under the gate leading to the departure platform of the St. Pancras terminus has for some time past been paved with this material, with the effect of deadening the sound made when being passed over on wheels, besides the comfortable elasticity afforded to foot passengers.—New York Sun.

Value of the Shilling in 1600.

We know that in Shakespeare's day, say A. D. 1600, sixpence a day was a fortune for any workman, say the equivalent of ten pounds per annum. A century earlier, before the access to America was open to English explorers, one of the Ardens of Warwickshire left an annuity of forty shillings per annum to a younger son, probably the poet's great-granduncle. Then if sixpence a day would now be the equivalent to twenty shillings a week, then forty shillings per annum would equal to \$120 of present values.—Notes and Queries.



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